THE CENTRE REPORTER.

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TERMS: Two Dollars a Year, in Advance

VOL. V. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1872. NO. 6.

One Look, One Smile of Love.

Annie, when from afar I see,
The waving of your train,
Which you in simple fashion hold,
Yet with a fine disdain,
I fly,
That I may feast my eye,
As bold
As any bird of prey;
But when I nearer come—ah me,
My courage faints away!
And when I am alone I muse
That were you only near,
Young Love with his old melody
Should so enchant your ear
That you
Nothing could say or do
But stay,
And bid Love still repeat;
And when Love, smiling, would refuse,
Bribe him with kisses sweet!

But when some pity Fortune shows,
And we, alone, converse,
Alas for love, I fear to say
What Love bade me rehearse;
I fear
To utter hopes so dear,
Lest they
Only love's madness prove!
Oh, grant one smile to end my woes,
One look, one smile of love!

[From the Mauch Chunk Coal Gazette.

Musing Before the Fire.

Sitting alone by the fire,
From every burning coal,
Weaving some vague desire,
Some memory of the soul.
Resurecting forgotten fancies—
Calling up buried dreams
From the grey and smouldering ashes,
From the firelight's flickering gleams.

"The paths of my life are pleasant,
Made up of color and light,"
And my gaze, from the dying embers
Goes out to the starry night.
To the sky in its clouded splendor,
To the earth in its shrond of snow;
And my spirit is stirred with longing
Things hidden of life to know.

"Only to pierce the future,
To lift the veil of fate:"
Will existence continue pleasant,
Or will life become desolate?
The world would move on as ever,
Though I slept 'neath the snow to-morrow,
And would waking to life immortal
Bring joy—or eternal sorrow?

The life of my kind is an ember,
Ardent, and glowing, and bright;"
And the soul is a pure white starlet,
Shining with steadfast light,
Until of life's hand remaineth
Nothing but ashes and dust;
And the soul out of death is lifted,
But where?—we can only trust.

[EDITR.

One July Day.

The day that was so long in dying
Is gone at last, and red upon the West
Its blood is lying:
The West, that in the morning was so fair—
No trace of the dread favor it should wear,
At evening, on its breast.
Poor Day! some wild hope, some mad longing
Held thee to earth, and made thy death a strife,

And a last wronging!
Was this thy secret? Day, I grieve for thee;
I would that thy place had been given me,
I hold not so to life.
But were it not the best to perish,
With fair, far Hope to smile till thou art dead?
How couldst thou, thus shorn of thy bright
Life if her death had come before thy own?
And yet—and yet—how wan the West is grown,
But now thy blood made red!

THE HALL-DOOR KEY.

Some years ago, when Ireland was in a more disturbed, though hardly more discontented state than it is at present, and murders, agrarian outrages, and other crimes were more common, a Mr. Scott, who resided in the western part of the county of Tipperary, was entertaining a number of friends at dinner.

Amongst the guests was one named Hunt, who had the reputation of being a man of more than ordinary courage, his claims to the character being the fact that he stood six feet two in his stockings, that he always traveled alone, and armed to the teeth, and was loud in speech as to his being ready for all comers.

His host, Scott, was a small but compact man, who was loved by rich and poor, gentle and simple, as the Irish peasants say; he had always a joke for his acquaintances, "an' the putiest sate on a horse ye ever seed, bless him."

After dinner the conversation turned on the state of the country, and how much worse their own country was than any other. Every one had something to tell, but Hunt expressed it as his opinion that the scoundrels should all be shot down, and this was the way he would treat any of them that dared even to show a sign of molesting him.

"Come Hunt," said Scott, "tell if it be true that you carry a small armory in your driving seat."

"Not exactly an armory, Scott," replied Hunt. "But I do carry a brace or two of pistols in my dogcart. I think I should be prepared in case of necessity, and, should I be attacked, shall use them without the slightest compunction."

"Why, my dear, fellow, you don't expect they will attack you?" exclaimed Scott, in pretended astonishment.

"Well, perhaps not; but it is better to be prepared for these fellows. Look at poor Waller's case; they were not satisfied with one there. The ruffians killed the whole family."

"Yes, indeed, that is true," replied Scott. "But, Hunt, though I don't make bets usually, I'll lay you fifty pounds, and Hassett shall hold the stakes, that the first man who attempts to rob you of your money or your pistols, when you are traveling in this armed-to-teeth style, succeeds. What you say, is it a bet?"

"Really, my dear Scott, it is a strange wager," returned Hunt; "but I'll take it."

The money was deposited in Hassett's hands, whose eyes twinkled, with merry humor.

"What are you up to?" said he to Scott, as the latter placed his stake in Hassett's hands.

"Bather shin" (never mind), replied Scott.

The subject then dropped, and the entertainment went on in real Irish style. Shortly afterwards Scott excused himself for a few moments, and had a short consultation with his head groom.

"Saddle Grapeshot," was his last order before returning to his guests, "and take him down to the fir clump."

"I wonder what the masther is up to!" said the groom to a fellow-servant.

"It's more than I know, Shann," replied the other; "but he's up to some of his jokes with Misther Hunt."

"Arrah! thin is he now?" said the groom. "Thin it's meeself that hopes he take the consait out av him."

The groom then proceeded to carry out his master's orders.

On rejoining his friends, Scott found Hunt, who had a long distance to go to reach his home, was preparing for a start, and had ordered his dog-cart.

"Another tumbler of punch," said Scott, who was anxious to gain time. "Another tumbler, Hunt, and you shall go."

"Very well, Scott," replied his friend. "But you must not forget our bet. I wonder, if I shall have a chance of winning it."

"Never fear, I shall keep it in mind," was the answer.

Hunt's dog-cart was now reported ready, and after finishing his punch he rose to wish his friends "Good-night."

Hunt left the house, and was soon heard outside looking to his pistols and other weapons of his "armory." This done, he started in his dog-cart and drove down the rather long and dreary avenue leading from Scott's house. It was very dark, so that he could not see many yards before him.

Suddenly he noticed a man on horseback riding towards him.

"Stop!" exclaimed the horsemen, in a rich brogue, riding up to Hunt and leveling a pistol at his head. "Sthop! or I'll put daylight through yer big carcass."

Hunt pulled up in a fluster, and began feeling for a pistol, his nervousness showing how much use it would be when he found it.

"Hulo," cried out the highwayman, "ave ye don't kape them hands ov yer's off that pistol case, I'll blow the brains ov ye out this minute. Come, Misther Hunt, I want any small silver or gould ye may have, ye may kape the notes. Come, sir, git down an' hould yer horse's head whilst I takes thine; quick, Mishter Hunt, the patherole 'ill be around soon; down wid ye!"

Trembling with fear, he did as he was desired, and gave up his money and his watch to the robber, while he permitted the latter to search his dog-cart for arms.

But what was the unfortunate Hunt's astonishment when he saw the thief deliberately take out the pistols and coolly fire them off, one by one, in quick succession.

Hunt was completely dumbfounded at this audacity. The fellow would alarm the neighborhood, and very likely bring down the constabulary or military, who were at no great distance. Nor was he mistaken, for Scott's guests, hearing the rapid discharge of firearms, after calling in vain for their host, seized every imaginable weapon they could find in the hall, and rushed down the avenue, there to behold the rather extraordinary scene formed by Hunt, the robber, and their horses.

Hunt could not understand the robber's quietly remaining to be arrested, and naturally supposed he must have some assistance at hand.

But the mystery was soon explained, as the highwayman bursting into a hearty fit of laughter, exclaimed: "Hassett, my boy, hand over the cash; I've won my bet. See! I've cleaned out Hunt with this!"

So saying, Scott, for it was he, held up the *key of his hall door.*

The burst of laughter that followed this discovery was only equaled by the chagrin of the unfortunate victim of practical joking. At first he was furious, but his courageous character had suffered so severely that his anger only caused more merriment.

"Come, come!" said Scott, "you are my prisoner and must return with me. Everything is fair in war or love, and I had a right to take my own means to win my bet."

The others joined their host in making peace, and Hunt was brought back to the house, but his reputation for bravery was gone forever.

"Arrah! Shann, didn't the masther do it nate?" said the indoor servant, joining the groom who was making an Grapeshot after his master had returned from his night's amusement.

"An yer right, Mick!" replied Shann. "He did it beautiful. But tell me how Hunt looks."

"As cowed as a whipped hound."

"Thin I'm glad of that same, for he's been heethoring of it long enough. It's always good to put down boasters."

He Would not Marry Her.

The Nashville *Banner* gives the following. "A private letter was received here, giving details of a murder committed recently at a tobacco-stripping on the farm of Will Cardwell, at which a good number of neighbors were present, and among them a negro man eighty years old. Some of those present, thinking to have a little fun at the expense of the old negro commenced joking him about matrimony. He said that he did not know of any one to marry, whereupon one of the crowd suggested: 'There's Moll Quails before you: why can't you marry her?' Casting a suspicious glance at Moll Quails, and surveying her leisurely from head to foot, he slowly remarked that he would not have her. At this the woman in question became enraged, and demanded an immediate explanation. He replied that it was useless for him to say why; the crowd well knew the reason. Considering this a reflection upon her character, the woman became furious, seized a stick and beat him over the head until she thought him dead, and, without the least interruption from the bystanders, coolly strode out of the barn in which the altercation had taken place. Having occasion to return to the barn, she stopped at the door to make an inspection of its interior, and observing that the old man was not dead, and that he had notwithstanding his many wounds, arisen from where she had struck him down, she again seized the billet of wood and attacked him in the most ferocious manner, breaking his skull into fragments and scattering his brains and blood some distance from where he sat.

His Advice.

They tell a good many stories of Horace Greeley, but the following reads so characteristically that it may be true. True or false, it is good. Horace was seated in his office one day, and was, at the time, in one of his chronic conditions of grumble and discontent, and was expressing his private opinion in a public way, when a colored gentleman was announced. "Let him come in," roared the philosopher, and an aged man, clad in broadcloth, gold-rimmed spectacles, and a cane headed with the same precious metal stalked in.

"Mr. Greeley, I believe?" he inquired.

"Yes, I'm Mr. Greeley; what do you want?" was the gruff response.

"Well, sah," seating himself as he deposited his hat and cane on the floor, "Well, sah, I've been thinking our race don't pay enough attention to scientific pursuit, sah."

The cloud gathered on the intellectual countenance of the great journalist. It broke in thunder at that point. In a voice wherein were blended the shrill tones of a hysterical woman and the growl of a tiger, he exclaimed:

"Scientific pursuits! you infernal old fool! You want a hoe handle and a tote of New Jersey—that's the scientific pursuit you want."

A Novel Ceremony.

The ceremony of choosing *compadres* and *comadres* for the coming year—a custom peculiar to the people of Spain and Mexico—was performed upon the advent of the new year by some of the ladies of this city. The custom is an old one, and its origin dates back many years. The manner of its performance is as follows: The names of ladies and gentlemen known to be mutually acquainted are written upon slips of paper and deposited in hats, the name of a lady being drawn simultaneously from one hat with that of a gentleman from another, the two whose names are thus drawn to be *compadres* and *comadres* to each other for the year. The obligations incurred toward each other by the relationship are very simple. The gentleman is to be the escort of the lady on any and every occasion that she may desire; and she, in turn, must consider herself engaged for any and every entertainment which he may wish to attend. Of course the relationship can be dissolved by mutual consent, either temporarily or permanently, during the period for which the agreement is made. The custom is an agreeable one in this particular, that it insures to both lady and gentleman an escort or companion thus doing away with the disagreeable incidents which sometimes occur through not having partners for an entertainment. And it also secures to the lady having a *compadres* the positive certainty of having some one to dance with at every ball.—*San Diego Union.*

A BOY'S WANTS.—The following is a copy of the letter a small Hudson (N. Y), boy put in his stocking on Christmas eve: "Dear Santa Claus, I want you to bring me something. I want you to bring me a big drum and two big drum sticks. I want a horse like Katy's, and a colt for Harry and a colt for me. I want a bull frog, I saw one in the woods. I want a big dog like the one in the market. I want to be a good boy and speak the truth."

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PRINTERS.—As will be seen by advertisement elsewhere, a large and well-known and well established Printing House in New York City is offered for sale on favorable terms. It is supplied with machinery and material to completeness, and offers a bargain to any one desiring to engage in the printing business in the metropolis.

The World of To-Day.

THE money market of New York is easy.

THE week's export of specie from New York to Europe was $372,000.

THE number of deaths by small-pox in Philadelphia last week was 209.

THE strike at Charleroi, Belgium, is ended, and the men will resume work.

ONE-HALF of the town of Monticello, Drew County, Ark., has been destroyed by fire.

THE proposition to submit the Constitution to the people of Utah has been defeated.

THE recent cold in Paris has been more intense than is shown by any record since 1788.

ISAAC Rich, who died in Boston left the bulk of his property to endow a Methodist college in that city.

WELL-INFORMED staticians estimate the wool crop of the world for the year 1871 at 1,121,519,000 bales.

THE alleged frauds in the election of the United States Senator in Kansas, last Winter, are to be investigated.

THE loss of two vessels—the Urchin, off Carnarvon, and the Mary B., off Llanelly, with all on board—is reported.

DR. HELMBOLD has been under medical restraint at a *maison de sante* in the vicinity of Paris, and was recently released.

RAM-SING and other chiefs of the recent revolt in India, have been captured, and twenty-nine of their followers executed.

THE U. S. War Department has already commenced operation in strengthening the fortifications on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

A CONSIDERABLE force of troops has recently been concentrated in and around Marseilles, and there are an unusual number of men-of-war in the harbor.

SEVERAL prisoners tried to burn themselves out of jail at Beulah, Miss. The active exertions of the fire department prevented a "frightful holocaust."

THE U. S. internal revenue receipts in one day were $255,726, and the receipts for the month to date, $7,334,105; the grand total for the fiscal year is $72,767,805.

DR. James S. Gwynne, who was convicted of bigamy and sentenced in New York to five years imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison, has been pardoned by Governor Hoffman.

IN the Ohio Senate a bill was passed authorizing school boards to make such rules as they think proper to secure vaccination of pupils attending the public schools.

THE New York dry goods market has been fairly active during the past week, especially in the leading styles of cotton goods, many of which have advanced during the week.

THE total imports in New York for the past week were $6,134,738. The imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the port of New York for the week ending January 19, 1872, 16,873,016.

WHILE a number of citizens at Middleboro', Mass., were endeavoring to secure a maniac, the latter fired upon his pursuers, wounding four men, one it is feared fatally. He was finally disarmed and secured.

ADVICES received confirm the announcement of the concentration at Havana of a fleet of Spanish war vessels, and from the number it is evident the Spanards intend to be prepared for any emergency that may arise.

THERE has been a heavy bank robbery on Broadway, N. Y., in the open day. Ammonia was throw into the eyes of the messenger of the Metropolitan Hotel. It was not difficult to take from him thus blinded $80,000.

HARRY FREEMAN has been arrested in Louisiana and brought to St. Louis by men who claim a reward of $5,000, said to have been offered by the Governor of Missouri for his arrest. He has been convicted of seven murders.

A NEW method of thievery has made its appearance in Pittsburgh. The perpetrator attends some church and sits by the door. When the collection plate is handed him, he grabs the contents and disappears at full speed.

THE *North German Gazette* says that relations have been resumed between Germany and Brazil on the most friendly footing. The difficulty between the two countries has been settled owing to the conciliatory behavior of Brazil.

A WHITE boy named Watson and an Indian boy, each about 17 years of age, committed for trial for the murder of Mr. Dickenson, merchant, of San Francisco, and for having robbed his store. A younger boy is thought to be implicated.

AN Indian delegation of Cherokees, Creeks and Choctaws called on the President of the U. S. They opposed the Congressional legislation which proposed for them a Territorial government, and were satisfied with such institutions as they now have in the Indian country.

THE discovery of counterfeit fifties of the new series of legal United States tenders will require that the entire circulation of this denomination be called in as soon as a new design can be prepared at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which will be at least three months hence.

MR. BERGH, of New York, did not succeed in stopping the pigeon-shooting match between Messrs. Bennett and De Forrest on one side and Messrs. Jaffray and Douglas on the other. The score was 41 to 35, Mr. Bennett being defeated. Jaffray and Bennett, in another match, shot 16, De Forrest and Banks shooting 14.

Discovered His Pedigree.

According to a writer, the Indian chief Cochise claims to be a son of William Morgan, who was supposed to have been murdered by the Masons many years ago. The story is at least a good romance, and repeated only as such. In 1526, a party of Apaches lying in ambush near El Pase, Texas, captured a man who was trying to escape from quite a large party of men. At first he was destined for a cruel death, but the Indians grew to like him, and gave him his life, conditional on his promise never to leave them. He married the daughter of the chief, and at his death became the chief himself. He left four sons, the eldest of whom is Cochise, the present Apache chief. This man, say the Apaches, taught their tribe the mysteries of an organization based on Masonic principles, and instituted rites and ceremonies among his Indian warriors. He told them that he was taken prisoner in Batavia, N. Y., for having divulged the secrets of a great society. He was confined in Fort Niagara, and afterward driven in a close carriage through Buffalo, to Hennepin, Illinois, and thence taken in a flat-boat to the Mississippi River, and proceeded up that river on horseback to El Paso, where the Apaches captured him. His companions had intended to give him to some Jesuit priests among the Indians. The writer of this legend appropriately signs himself "Midnight."

THE Grand Jury of New Orleans found a true bill against Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, Senator Butler and others for shooting, with intent to kill, and wounding Major Chester on New Year's Day. They were bailed at $1,500 each.

Dressing the Hair.

A fashion journal says thick, soft braids of three tresses are the conspicuous feature in hair-dressing this winter. They are plaited smoothly, and in the day-time are coiled about the head, lying closely to it, and showing much of its natural contour. The lady's own hair is combed up from the nape of the neck, and formed in a long roll, which sits closely to the back of her head. If her hair is not thick enough to make a handsome roll, it must be brushed over a topsy. Then the braid is coiled twice around this roll in three plaits, or is twisted like a rope.

Instead of small braids mounted over topsies, the most useful braids for the present fashion are those of short hair mounted on three long points, with a covering of long hair over them. Two of these braids of three points mounted together are what most ladies purchase. They braid smoothly, look very rich, full, do not get too small at the lower end, and cost about $30; if made altogether of long hair, they would be very heavy, would not look thick when braided, as the hair mat, together, and would cost probably $60. The fashionable chignon is soft, light and loose, made of a double braid mounted on points, with a long French twist tied in between, and is worn without a net. It costs $25 or $30.

Water frizzes of blonde hair to wear above the forehead cost $10. They are warranted to curl by merely dipping them in water and shaking them dry. A single long curl is again worn hanging from behind the left ear. A natural curl of this kind, requiring only water and not heat to dress it, costs $12. Young ladies wear a cluster of three or four long curls dropping backward from the top of the head, where they are fastened by a band of bright ribbon or velvet.

White hair is far more expensive than any other color, some of it of very fine quality and great length costing as high as $500 an ounce. Iron-gray hair is sold by the inch, a braid twenty-eight inches long being $28 an ounce; white hair—gray hair that has grown white on the wearer, not bleached white by chemicals—costs double as much, and often more. Blonde hair is fifty per cent. higher than dark hair.

Hard on the Sheep.

A singular bird is found in New Zealand. It is the "Kea" and belongs to the Parrot family. Up to the advent of the Europeans, its food consisted mainly of the sweets of flowers and the berries of mountain shrubs, with occasionally such insects as are found in the crevices of rocks or beneath the bark of trees. But with the occupation of the country by the English, its habits in this regard have materially changed. Attracted by the meat-gallows of the back-country squatters, the bird soon learned, in the scarcity of other food, to tear its meal from the half-dried carcass of some slaughtered sheep, or failing to obtain this, the drying sheepskins stretched on the rails of the stock yard were laid under contribution.

The bird now tears his food from the back of the living sheep. We are told by a local paper that for the last three years the sheep belonging to a settler in the Wanaka district, (Otago), appeared afflicted with what was thought to be a new kind of disease; neighbors and shepards were equally at a loss to account for having never seen anything of the kind before. The first appearance of this supposed disease is a patch of raw flesh on the loin of the sheep, about the size of a man's hand; from this, matter continually runs down the side, taking the wool completely off the part it touches, and in many cases death is the result. At last a sheperd noticed one of the mountain parrots sticking to a sheep and pecking at a raw place, and that the animal seemed unable to get rid of its tormentor. The run-holder gave directions to keep watch on the parrots when mustering on the high ground; the result has been that during the present season, when mustering high upon the ranges near the snow-line, they saw several birds surrounding a sheep, which was freshly bleeding from a small wound in the loin; on other sheep were noticed places where the Kea had begun to attack them.

A School Ship.

The Massachusetts School Ship, a reformatory vessel, to which for some years juvenile culprits have been sent, has failed as an experiment, notwithstanding the most kindly nursing by the State and by private philanthropists. Judge Thomas Russell, Collector of the Port of Boston, who has been always warmly interested in the ship, admitted in his evidence before the Legislative Committee that the plan could not be made useful and effective. He said that our American foreign commerce had so decreased that it no longer created any demand for boys, or only a limited one. It was hardly worth while, he thought, to be at the expense and trouble of training lads for the sea, if most of them, after all, were to go into occupations on land. Already there is a surplus of sailors in our ports; if boys are shipped on coasters, they pass out of the jurisdiction of the State; and if they are sent out in whalers, they usually desert on the first opportunity. Last year, out of 200 discharged, only 20 were shipped. Then it was complained that the Judges have been in the habit of sending the worst boys to the ship, many of whom should have been put in the House of Correction. Nor does the life on board seem to be of a character favorable to reform. The boys are crowded together; anything like a separate system upon a general scale is impossible; and the worst soon bring down to their own level the least degraded; so that the influences of the ship, considered merely as a prison, are bad, while the management is cumbrous and difficult. The main value of the vessel seems to have consisted in the fact that it furnished a pretty toy to exhibit to strangers. In the present state of our commerce it does not even answer the purpose of getting troublesome boys out of the way; and even if it did; he must be an uncommon lad who could withstand the demoralizing influence of the forecastle.—*N. Y. Paper.*

A BOLD KLITEN,—The other day (says the Swiss *Times*) a little kitten unwarily playing on the edge of the bear pit at Berne, fell between the bars into the area beneath. The spectators held their breath; but the kitten, by no means overcome by its foe's appearance, bristled up both coat and tail in courageous wrath, and with such effect, that Bruin, when quite within reach of the tempting morsel, was sufficiently discouraged to turn tail and walk quietly away, leaving the little kitten master of the field.

WHAT THEY DRANK.—A Cincinnatian figuring up says he has drank coffee at the rate of three pints per diem, makes the result, one hundred and two and three-quarter barrels, and expects to repeat the exploit if he lives and nothing happens. Another says that his average is ten glasses of beer a day, which gives a total of 1 116 kegs. He hopes to be able to repeat the dose. Just imagine it.

GOOD BOY.—That was a very good little Ohio boy, who picked up chips enough last fall to buy his mother a piano, a silk dress, and a new bonnet, and his father a fast horse and a gold watch. Such "awful" good boys are scarce, even in Ohio.

Shaker Punishment.

Shaker boys doing mischief were sharply served, says a lady who is writing for the *Galaxy* some very interesting sketches of her life among these people. At one time some elders and eldresses were visiting Wisdom Valley, a Shaker settlement near Albany, N. Y., from a distant society, and Brother Eben, who then had charge of the boys, said to them: "I am going to escort the strangers through the orchard. Keep quietly at your work, grafting and pruning; be seen and not heard."

But they had discovered a humble-bee's nest, and just before the visitors came they were in full cry, broad brims off, chasing the king bee through the adjoining buckwheat field, headed by Russell, a handsome, rosy-cheeked lad. "Keep him down! keep him down! don't let him rise!" shouted Russell, while the rest laughed and hurrahed, trampling down the buckwheat, forgetting the visitors, Brother Eben, all the world, in their eager pursuit.

Russell secured the prize, and borrowed another hat to keep the king a prisoner, while an exultant circle formed around him.

"Hear the king bee buzz, boys; just hear him buzz!" said he in low, measured, but triumphant tones, as the poor bee went booming and humming round the hat; and all this time Brother Eben was escorting the visitors through the deserted orchard.

Not a word was said that day, and the boys assured each other with joyous giggles that Brother Eben had been so busy bragging about his superior method of grafting that he never missed them. But that night after the boys were in bed Brother Eben entered the long sleeping room. Going up to Russell he cried out, as if he had just made a discovery, "Ha, boys, here's the king bee!" This woke Russell, who, starting up, was greeted with the cut of a whip, and "Keep him down! keep him down! don't let him rise!" shouted Brother Eben, as blow after blow fell upon the shoulders of the poor little Shaker. With sobs and screams he begged for mercy, but all he got was the lash, while Brother Eben, imitating his low, triumphant tone in the field, repeated, "Boys, hear the king bee buzz! just hear him buzz!" The rest of the transgressors cowered in terror under their bed-clothes, holding their pillows over the likeliest places of attack. It was no use wishing themselves—as they did—at the North Pole, for before long every boy was piteously roaring and "buzzing" in chorus.

Many years after, Russell, with others whom Brother Eben had ill-treated, left the society and threatened to prosecute him. He was, therefore, exiled for several years to a distant community of Shakers, to escape the consequences of their revenge.

New Process of Bread-Making.

A new method of converting wheat into bread has lately been devised in France, and is said to have found great favor wherever it has been tried. The process is substantially as follows: The wheat is first deprived of its outer covering or husk by suitable machinery, after which the decorticated grain is subjected to several successive soakings in tepid water, the temperature of the water being about 175 deg. Fahr. for the first bath, and about 105 deg. Fahr. for the others. By this means the gummo-resinous cover of the grain is dissolved and removed. When fermentation occurs, this gummy substance, if left in the mass, gives the dough a deep brown or blackish color, while its removal leaves the dough as white as in the ordinary process. During the soakings the grain absorbs from sixty-five to seventy per cent. of water. After the last bath it is reduced to a paste by means of machinery very similar to that used in chocolate mills. This perfectly white paste is next leavened, and after fermentation is ready for baking.

The advantages claimed for the method are these: The same quantity of grain will yield thirty per cent. more bread than by the old process; the bread is more nutritious, and every way superior to that made in the common way; its manufacture is also attended by a very considerable reduction of both labor and expense. It is stated that the process has been independently tested by competent scientific and practical men, with uniformly favorable results.

CASHMERE SHAWLS.—There are many grades of Cashmere, or, as it is sometimes called, camels'-hair shawl—from the camel-goat, of whose wool it is woven. The prices range as variously, from the superbest efforts of the loom to the *Rampore chiddar*, which is shoddy of camels'-hair, and costs $25 in gold, and the small, narrow-bordered squares worn by young girls, which are worth from $50 to $100. Of the less expensive kinds there seems nothing, on the whole, so well worth having as the striped long shawls, which are to be had of good quality for $75, and which furnish a warm and handsome wrap for a lifetime. Of the choice grades, $200 or $800 will procure a fine and beautiful long-shawl, bordered all over except for a small square centre. The antique patterns, which to the eye of taste are infinitely handsomer than the modern, cost a little less. The sum sounds considerable; but when one balances years and perceives how much money is annually spent in providing temporary substitutes for this one large investment, which is not only a possession but an heir-loom as well, the apparent extravagance becomes a no less apparent economy.

SALT OF NEVADA.—Nevada is capable of supplying the world with salt. It abounds in salt springs, salt marshes, and salt mountains, and great plains where the evaporation of ages has left deposits of salt almost illimitable in extent. For mining purposes, the salt of these deposit requires only to be shovelled into sacks and transported to the place of use. For table and dairy purpose it is not quite equal to Eastern salt. It contains a slight per cent. of impurity, which would have to be removed by re-evaporation or some refining process to render it marketable for domestic use. This may not be the case with all the deposits of this character in the State, but applies to such of them as have been worked. Within fifty miles of Reno, and not more than one mile from the railroad, are some of the finest salt springs in the world. One gallon of water will evaporate three pounds of the very best quality of this salt.

A DIFFERENT THING.—MRS. Brown's pretty waitress got married the other day.

"And I hear you are going to Australia with your husband, Kitty," said her mistress. "Are you not afraid of such a long, dangerous voyage."

"Well, ma'am, that's his lookout. I belong to *him* now, an' if anything happens to me sure it'll be *his* loss not mine."

"It is a vain thing, young men, for you to put your finger in the water and, pulling it out, look for a hole; it is equally vain to suppose that, however large a space you occupy in your own estimation, the world will miss you when you die."

The last census shows that we have in the United States 150 cities which each have over 10,000 inhabitants.

A Remarkable Prophecy.

The following, which is known as "Mother Shipton's Prophecy," was first published in 1488, and republished in 1641. All the events predicted in it, except that mentioned in the last two lines—which is still in the future—have already come to pass:

Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the world with woe.
Around the world thoughts shall fly
In the twinkling of an eye.
Water shall yet more wonders do;
Now strange, yet shall be true.
The world upside down shall be,
And gold be found at root of tree.
Through hills men shall ride,
And no horse or ass be at his side.
Under water men shall walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.
In the air men shall be seen,
In white, in black, in green.
Iron in the water shall float,
As easy as a wooden boat.
Gold shall be found, and found
In a land that's not now known.
Fire and water shall wonders do,
England shall at last admit a Jew.
The world to an end shall come,
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

THE STORY IT TOLD.

Violet Starre put down her work and looked out at the window; somebody was coming across the lawn. She turned to the glass involuntarily to put a stray lock aside, to settle her brows and fallals, "to see how she looked," in short; not that she was especially vain of the peach-bloom complexion, of the ripple of yellow hair, of the ripe red lips and smiling eyes, but because—because it was Philip Ingersoll coming across the lawn. He came in like a west wind.

"You'll spoil your eyes yet over that worsted-work," he said, taking Violet's embroidery out of her hands, and filling in wrong stitches with the wrong color.

"Dear me!" she cried, "you're just spoiling my cushion cover! I shall have to pull it all out, unless you make something pretty."

"I shall make something beautiful, depend upon it. This cushion is to be of random or mosaic work, I have understood, and your design any thing that fancy or feeling dictates! Now I intend to add a few stitches, and you will pull them out at your peril. I want an interest in this cushion; and when my part is complete, if it doesn't please you, why, say so!" For half a dozen afternoons or more Philip stooped to conquer worsted-work, and finish his random design upon the cushion. "There," said he, "it's given me a headache! What's good for headaches, Miss Violet?"

"Paulinla powders, peace, and a pillow."

"Put your hand on my head, and feel how hot it is."

"That come of such close application. I declare! Where did you learn to do worsted-work? This eye you have fashioned here is enough to startle the strong-minded."

"Natural talent; that eye speaks. Come, who's for a gallop through the woods to-day, to the tune of the wind? I'll have the horses round in no time."

"I can't go," said Maud; "don't tempt me."

"But you will, Violet?"

"Yes, I will. I was just thinking that these Indian summer days were too few and fair to waste in-doors."

"Come then; we will be off across the river and into Folly-mill woods."

Violet ran to put on her hat and habit while he ordered the horses, and they set off in the best of spirits, the wind ruffling her yellow hair and tossing the purple plumes of her hat, the bloom deepening upon her cheeks till she looked like some brilliant flower.

"If one could only write all the poems the autumn woods inspire!" said Ingersoll. "It's like a tune, you know, which sings itself in your brain, but eludes the voice." He idly lashed a spruce-tree that grew close to the path as he spoke; the action startled Violet's horse, and he threw her before she had time to cry out. Philip Ingersoll was off his own horse in a trice—his heart beating hotly in his bosom, seeing that she neither moved nor spoke; and lifting her, he found that she had fallen against a projecting point of stone, and her fair face was a mass of cuts and bruises. He got her home with help of some men who were felling timber in the wood, and called the doctor, who declared that the beautiful Grecian nose of Violet Starre was broken, and her lovely cheek would always carry the scars of ragged wounds.

In a few weeks, however, Violet was up and about as usual, but she saw nobody at home, and declined invitations abroad. When she walked out she was disguised behind thick veils. "Though nobody would ever guess I was Violet Starre—I am sufficiently disguised already," she said to herself. She seldom walked in the thoroughfares, but in unfrequented lanes and by-ways. One day she was met by Philip Ingersoll in her solitary stroll, whom no amount of thick veils could deceive.

"Violet," said he, "you never allow me to see you now. I see Maud and your mother, and any one but yourself. I haunt your door like your shadow. Do you mean to get you to a nunnery?"

"I never thought of it; but it wouldn't be so bad now; I shouldn't frighten any one there."

"Violet, you will always be lovely to me."

"Wait till you see me without my veil, Sir; no compliments till then."

"Well, do you remember the veiled lady in Hawthorne's 'Zenobia?'"

"Whom Theodore was not brave enough to trust? Yes."

"Well, I am braver than Theodore; say that I may see you when I come again."

"If it will be any pleasure, yes; I suppose it looks vain to hide away. But somehow—it may be silly—but I would rather look vain than ugly."

"I can not imagine you in such a plight."

"Then you had better not come."

"I never surrender ground once ceded."

When he acted upon this permission he found Violet busy over her random-work cushion, with an old-fashioned screen of white silk embroidered in palms and pansies standing in a carved rosewood frame before her.

"The light troubles my eyes," she said, in apology; "they are not quite strong yet;" but he observed that as they sat together with their accustomed familiarity she constantly shifted it between them.

"Come," said he, "is it the light of my eyes that dazzles yours? Wherever I move the screen follows."

"No," said Violet, laughing constrainedly; "it is the light of the other days, I guess."

"The light of the other days, Violet, was not one whit more dazzling to me than that of the present," he said, going to her side, and dropping his voice to an undertone.

"Thanks—but do not feel it necessary to make polite speeches to me. See how famously I am getting on with my mosaic cushion. Won't it be a splendid 'muddle?' I'm going to match it with a flame-colored sun."

"I hope you recognize my other effort of art as an old acquaintance of yours?"

"Which? This little imp? What is he doing? Shooting angels to make a pot-pie, as Mrs. Hurd thought she had a confirmed habit of doing when she went to the asylum? I mistook him for a comet at first, or a heavenly body."

"He *is* a heavenly body; and though he resembles an interrogation point with wings as much as any thing, I thought his bow and arrow would speak for him."

"Oh, the little blind god, to be sure!"

"Yes; none so blind as those who won't see."

Having broken the ice of Violet's reserve, Mr. Ingersoll never gave it time to skim over again, but presented himself almost daily. He always took his position now on the other side of the screen, where the two sat, withdrawn from observation, in a world of their own. The family called the space behind the screen "Violet's reception-room," but no other visitor was admitted there.

They were returning one winter afternoon from a matinee. Violet's hand slipped into his arm and held there; the gaslights flickered against the steel blue twilight sky, where a handful of stars was sprinkled; every body was hurrying and hugging himself against the cold; but these two loitered along the way, happy and warm enough in each other's neighborhood.

"I have an insatiable curiosity," said Violet, "to know where all these people are going—into what sort of homes, along what rough highways of life. If one could get behind these masks which they all wear, and know what was taking place in their experience, what plans and hopes and disappointments they conceal, wouldn't it be finer than any novel?"

"Let us begin with each other, then," said Philip; "tell me first, what hopes and plans you hide away from the common gaze?"

"I?" she laughed. "Yes; I hope some time to go to all the symphony concerts, and wear a camel's-hair shawl."

"My hope is more presumptuous than that, Violet. I hope to *take* you to all the symphony concerts, with a wedding-ring on your finger. May I?" and Violet must have given consent, for the next day there was a diamond like a dew-drop flashing upon her hand, and, in spite of scars, a look of happiness that dazzled the beholder.

The diamond had reposed upon Violet's finger hardly a month when Mr. Ingersoll was called out of town to paint the portrait of a beautiful heiress, the ward of his uncle, who had occasionally visited at his mother's. The idea of jealousy in connection with his absence never occurred to Violet, while he wrote letters full of the extravagances of lovers, that read so much like pure poetry; but having several orders in the neighborhood, he was obliged to postpone his return almost daily. "Mr. Crayon wishes me to paint his child," he would write; "Mrs. Vermilion wishes to sit for Marie Stuart; thus I shall be obliged to remain away from you still longer, which disappoints me sorely"—till Maud said:

"I suspect he's having too fine a time out there; you had better have him home without delay. I wouldn't trust a lover of mine within eye-shot of Miss Heather's fascinations. Violet slays her thousands, but Miss Heather her ten thousands."

"I'm sure I shall not ask him to return," answered Violet, for the first time experiencing an uncomfortable sensation; "if he wishes to do so, he will need no urging; if he perfers to stay, I would not have him come at any solicitation of mine. Besides, he has finished Miss Heather's sittings, and he said she had begun to fade." But somehow the suggestion rankled and refused to be exorcised, till she forgot it for a while; but every now and then it returned to her, like a pain that one vaguely remembers at waking, groping about in one's consciousness for the wound that caused it. What if he should succumb to Miss Heather's beauty? It would not be wonderful. The only wonder was that he should ever have cared for herself—with her ugly scars; and they began to burn and throb forthwith.

She had been out shopping one day, and getting into a crowded car to return, was obliged to stand jammed so closely against two ladies who were seated that she could overhear their remarks without an effort.

"It would never have happened, I suspect, but for that accident," the elder lady was saying; "it was a dreadful misfortune, truly. I have only seen her once since, and I should never have guessed that she had been beautiful. You see, a broken nose changes the out-lines and the expression essentially." Violet shivered behind her thick veil, and lent an eager attention.

"Well," said the other, "why should he marry an ugly woman merely because she is unfortunate?"

"The fact is, he felt himself to blame; he invited her to ride, and it was the flirting of his whip which startled her horse; there you have it in a nut-shell. It was simply a matter of duty. His mother told me herself that it never would have happened but that Philip's conscience ran away with his judgment. There, I must tear myself away. Don't mention any thing I've told you; I shouldn't like it to reach the parties concerned, you know.—Will you pull the strap for me, please?" she said to Violet; "it is so crowded here. Thanks"—working her passage out, while Violet sank like a crushed flower into the vacant seat. It seemed strange to her that she should yet be alive, having listened to such tidings! Two school girls beside her were laughing over the unknown quantities in their algeb

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ..... .....Editor

Centre Hall, Pa., Feb. 9., '72.

TERMS.—The CENTRE HALL REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year in advance, or $2,50 when not paid in advance. Halfyearly and quarterly subscriptions at the same rate. Single copies five cents.

Advertisements $1,50 per square (10 lines) for three insertions. Advertisements for a longer period, at a reduced rate

Business cards of five lines, $5 per year

Communications recommending persons or office, 5 cents per line. Communications of a private nature and obituary notices exceeding five lines, five cents per line. Business notices in local column 10 cents per line, for one insertion.

Notices of deaths and marriages inserted free of charge. Our friends in all parts of the county will oblige by sending us local items of interest from their respective localities.

The figures set to the address upon each subscriber's paper indicate that the subscription is paid up to such date, and answer the same as a receipt. Persons remitting by mail, or otherwise, will understand from a change in these dates that the money has been received

Mr. Gray, the radical ring candidate, elected to the senate over M'Clure, is the man who bossed the infamous Philadelphia building commission job at Harrisburg, and managed to have a repeal smothered in the house committee of radicals, assisted by two democrats, who sold themselves to the ring radicals, and thus aided in strangling the democracy of that city, who, with the honest portion of the republicans clamored for the repeal of an act by which the people are shamefully plundered by the ring.

We are told petitions are in circulation in some portions of the county, asking for the repeal of all Mr. Meek's narrow gauge railroad laws passed by him last winter. We have not seen any such petitions, neither do we think them necessary, as there is no harm done by all the narrow guage bills he passed or may yet pass. Those charters will die of limitation—none of them will be lifted, as the provisions of all Mr. Meek's bills are that the roads shall be none other than narrow guage. There is no harm, and the passage of these narrow gauge bills by our assemblymen is evidence that he is willing to do something, and as well as he knows how.

Many of our people look with disfavor upon railroads of that kind, while others prefer them to none at all—but, as the narrow-guage bills passed by our friend Meek last winter, cover any portion of our county, we do not think it advisable to have more.

In another column we print the letter of Hon. A. K. M'Clure, republican reform candidate for senator in 4th district Philadelphia, in opposition to the radical ring candidate, Gray, showing how the ring "did it." Mr M'Clure intends having the ring scamps prosecuted for their frauds.

Robbery at Harrisburg.

Things at Harrisburg are getting worse than Tammany in New York. Since the adjournment of the last session of the legislature some refitting has been done to the two halls, and the bills presented are for the enormous sum of $39,046. 89! Think of that, you taxpayers, two rooms, about as large as those of some our churches, in Centre county, simply for "fitting up," the astounding sum of nearly forty thousand dollars, when these chambers had been fitted up, just the year before! This steal, remember, is under radical rule, and stands upon record, hence cannot be called a democratic fabrication. When this account came in, it fell like a thunder clap—forty thousand dollars for simply "fitting up" the two halls, an amount almost sufficient to build and fit them up entirely. A resolution was at once passed asking the Auditor General to furnish an itemized statement of this account, which was furnished, as follows:

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, Jan. 22nd, 1872.—Hon. J. S. Rutan, Speaker of the Senate—DEAR SIR: In reply to joint resolution No. 9 relating to the fitting up of the halls, of the senate and house of representatives, I have the honor to furnish you with the following bills, as presented to me for settlement, as follows:

SENATE.

I. E. Walraven, curtains, etc	$9,623 50
C. F. Vollmer, miscellaneous work	2,591 10
F. W. Yinst, miscellaneous	45 50
Andrew Patterson, carpets, etc	1,770 28
D. C. Kolp, merchandise	1,252 97
J. J. Reban, merchandise	461 38
F. A. Boehmer, plumbing, etc	1,061 45
S. B. Martin, miscellaneous	461 38
G. L. Dickey, plastering, etc	1,435 50
Lutz & Smith, plastering, etc	234 00
G. W. Bucks, miscellaneous	802 50
C. A. Spicer, miscellaneous	878 00
Wm. Bergstresser, painting	4 0 00
Total	$21,178 68

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Samuel Adams, curtains, etc	$9,505,00
" miscellaneous, etc	27000
H. Koller, repairing, etc	198 75
J. B. Boyd, upholstering, etc	1,956 00
" miscel aneous	1,422 00
Lutz and Smith, plastering	145 00
Parkhill & Brother, plumbing, etc	219 60
Andrew Patterson, carpets	2,445 36
John Cruikshank, painting	1,705 50
Total	$17,967 21

RECAPITULATION.

Senate bills	$21,178 68
House bills	17,867 21
Total, both houses	$39,047 89

Very respectfully,

J. F. HARTRANFT, Auditor General.

Farmers, taxpayers, democrats, republicans, what think you of that? Do you feel like standing it, and do you say that it is our duty snet to expose this enormous "fitting up" robbery? Look at the item for curtains, nearly $20,000 for about 18 curtains, or at about $1200 for one window, enough to buy a new house and five acres of ground in the best portion of Pennsvalley, and this sum spent under radical rule, for fitting up one window, which has been 'fitted up" in costly style, a dozen times already in the last fifteen years!

All the enormous profits for this "fitting up" is divided among the ring.

Another great plunder job, of the last session was the voting of *fifty thousand dollars* ($50,000) *for ventilating one of the public buildings at Harrisburg.* Think of that, taxpayers, the expenditure of a sum that will buy five of the best Pennsvalley farms, for merely ventilating a building!

Is it our duty to keep quiet about this taxpayers? We think not, and we shall perform our duty regardless of the men who back up these enormous squanderings, and try to break us down for performing this duty. This enormous job in the last radical legislature, we are sorry to see by the legislature Record, received the vote of Mr. Meek! It is wrong. Yet there the vote stands upon the record, and no one should be screened; it is high time this plundering receive the attention of the people. Such as growl at us for exposing rascality and thievery, may; we go for honesty, and favor smashing the thieving rings, and such as wish to stand by the radicals and the few democrats who go with them in these plunderings, do it of their will, and in the face of the truth about these jobs. The democratic party can only get in to power by preaching and practicing honesty. If we uphold Tammany in New York, and the few democrats in our own state who go with the plundering rings in the radical party, our banner will never be victorious; and if we stand by and defend such, how can we put on the face to denounce corruption in the opposite party. Democrats, this wont do, let us maintain the purity of our party, as in the good old days of Jackson, and Polk, and we will again get to the helm, and if we do not do this, we do not deserve to hold the reigns.

Puffing Legislators—How a Seedy Writer Raised the Wind.

A seedy newspaper correspondent, who was lounging around Harrisburg with nothing to do, as the legislature itself was doing nothing, hit upon this plan to raise some stamps: He proposed to such members as he thought would bite, to write a puff on the personal appearance of each that would drop him some of the needful, promising like pay like puff," and such as dropped a V to have the privilege of fixing their own puff, accompanying it with the greenback. He sent his article to a respectable Philadelphia paper, which refused to publish it, and then tried an obscure paper in Lancaster, where it received attention. The following is the result—cash realized, and the pen photograph:

Woolever, $1 and gets,

Mr. Woolever, of Lehigh, is short and plump as a pumpkin, and looks like one who lives well.

McJunkin, $2 and gets,

McJunkin, of Venango, is a good speaker, and one of the ablest men in the House; in person very thin, tall and dark haired.

Moor and White, each $1,50, and get,

Moor of Lawrence, is probably the oldest man in the House, a drover by occupation, and a man of considerable ability.

White, of Alleghany, is spare, thin, and cross-eyed, formerly an editor, and a man of mark

Brockway, $2, and gets,

Brockway, of Columbia, is small in stature, and puts one in mind of Reinoehl, of Lancaster; affects to be an orator, and will make a useful member.

Elliott, $2,50, and gets,

Elliott, the speaker of the House of Representatives, is short and stout, a man of parts, altogether not very pleasant; will make a fair presiding officer, and has the reputation of being honest

Josephs and Keech, each 50c, and get.

Sam Josephs, of Philadelphia, is a small, round faced, pleasant fellow.

Keech, of Chester, is slim and tall, and good-looking.

Cooper and Hewitt, each 75 cents, and get,

Cooper, of Deleware, is red haired, small, and the editor of a paper. He is smart.

Hewitt, of Blair, wears spectacles, has redish hair, and is a useful member.

Rogers, $1,50, and gets,

Rogers, of McKean, is a very handsome man, has a round face, black beard, and speaks with force.

Albright, 50 cents, and gets,

Albright, of Philadelphia, has a clean shaved face, and is a useful member.

Hancock, 75 cents, and gets,

Hancock, of Philadelphia, is a large, burly fellow, full to the brim of good nature, but not a pleasant speaker.

Meek, $5, with own notice,

Meek, of Centre, is a small, thin man, with a long head, clean face, pointed nose, and is probably the ablest man on the Democratic side of the House.

Starr, $1,50, and gets,

Starr, of Erie, is the finest looking man in the House, wears gold spectacles and dresses *a la beau.*

McGowan, 50 cents and gets,

McGowan, of Philadelphia, is the youngest man in the House, very genteel looking.

Fox, 25 cents, and gets,

Fox, of Philadelphia, is the tallest man in the House; has a pair of legs like a turkey gobbler; a clever man.

According to these puffs, those follows are smart, of course, but in last week's REPORTER we published a picture from the *Morning Patriot*, which we thing is a better likeness and we reproduce it here:

"First as well as last the mortifying confession must be made. Never, since the first rain ran off the roof of the capitol, has a body so feeble, so incompetent, and so corrupt, been assembled within its walls."

LEGISLATIVE.

The following act passed the State senate a few days ago:

An act, that from and after the passage of this act the several courts of common pleas of this commonwealth shall have power and authority to grant charters of incorporation to societies or associations for the protection and preservation of birds, fish and game, and to market companies and to town hall and market companies and gas and water companies.

In the House, on 23rd ult., a vote was had on bill No. 10, and act authorizing the electors of the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia to determine, by ballot, whether liccense shall be granted to sell intoxicating liquors within the limits of the said ward or not.

On the final passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Josephs and Mr. Griffiths, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Ballantine, Beardslee, Black, Bomberger, Bowman, Brockway, Brunges, Beck, Burkholder, Cooper, Dailey, Daniels, Darrah, Dratt, Dougherty, Ely, Fleeger, Fox, Gatchell, Gilfillan, Gleason Gray, Greenawalt, Griffiths, Guss, Hancock, Hereter, Herrold, Josephs, Keech, Labar, Lamon, Lane, Lawshe, Lawson, Letherman, Levering, M'Connell, M'Gowan, M'Junkin, M'Mullin, Magee, Mahon, Marks Mickey, Miller, Mitchell of Tioga, Moore, Morford, Newbaker, Peisert, Porter, Potts, Prizer, Purtell, Rogers of Erie, Rogers of M Kean, Sample, Sanner, Schminkey, Shortt, Shuler, Smith of Fayette, Smith of Philadelphia, Staples, Starr, Strock, Taylor, Uhler, Vodges, White, Wilcox, Williams, Wilson and Elliott, speaker—77.

NAYS—Messrs. Beach, Conrad, Delacy, Edwards, Fetter, Harvey, Henry, Keffer, King, Koons, Lusk, Meek Mitchell (Mifflin), Morris, Ross, Schwartz and Woolever—17.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

In the house, on 25th, the following bill was acted upon:

SELLING LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAYS:

That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person in this commonwealth, whether licensed or unlicensed, to buy, sell or giveaway to be used as a drink, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, or any substance containing alcohol, on any part of any day set apart for any general or special election, by the citizens in or within any precinct, ward, township, county, or other election district or division in or within this commonwealth.

SEC. 2. Any person violationing any of the provisions of the first section of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction there of shall be subject to imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for a term of not more than one hundred days, and in addition to the above shall also be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars and costs, at the discretion of the court.

On the motion to suspend the rules for the final passage of the bill, the following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Ballentine, Beardslee, Black, Bomberger, Bowman, Bright, Brockway, Brunges Buck, Cooper, Daniels, Darit, Delacy, Dougherty, Ely, Fleeger, Fox, Gatchell, Gilfillan, Gleason Gray, Greenawalt, Griffiths, Guss, Hancock, Hereter, Herrold, Josephs, Keech, Labar, Lamon, Lane, Lawshe, Lawson, Letherman, Levering, Lusk, M'Junkin, M'Mullin, Mahon, Mickey, Millar, Mitchell of Mifflin, Mitchell of Tioga, Moore, Morford, Newbaker, Noyes, Peisert, Porter, Potts, Prizer, Quiegley, Rogers of Erie, Rogers of M'Kean, Sanner, Schminkey, Shortt, Shuler, Smith of Philadelphia, Starr, Strock, Uhler, White, Wilcox, Williams, Wilson and Elliott, speaker—68.

NAYS—Messrs. Beach, Burkholder, Conrad, Darrah, Edwards, Fetter, Harvy, Keffer, King, Koons, Latta, Lawson, M'Gowan, Magee, Meek, Morris, Pursell, Ross, Sample, Taylor and Woolever—21.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

With Gray, the new Senator, we have two Grays in the legislature—a Gray in the senate and a "Gray" in the house—both soiled with the Philadelphia building commission swindle. The senate Gray was the one who last winter passed that infamous plunder scheme and managed to get the Gray in the house, to help smother the repeal in committee, in the most infamous manner, and as the Age hints, by corrupt means. A pretty span, those match Grays.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Letter from Colonel M'Clure.

To the Citizens of the Fourth Senatorial District: The rings, repeaters and corrupt election officers surpassed their ordinary achievements yesterday, and Mr. Gray is elected senator by 900 majority.

A clear majority of the legal votes cast in every ward, excepting, perhaps, the Twenty-second, were cast for me, as I shall be fully prepared to prove before the proper tribunal.

The police crowded the polls in localities where repeaters were to operate, and rounders, in the interest of the "ring" candidate, were protected by the police while policemen from other portions of the city in citizens dress participated in the violence by which peaceable citizens were driven from the polls and the polls given over to desperadoes.

Window men, ticket men, outside watchers selected by the citizens and active voters were arrested without cause upon the slightest disorder created by the ballot stuffers; and in many precincts lawlessness reigned with the sanction and aid of the officers charged with the protection of the citizens and the preservation of the public peace.

In several instances the ballot boxes were broken up violently, and the election ended because the majority of the votes cast were in favor of the reform candidate.

Gangs of repeaters, under the command of notorious leaders outside of the district, swarmed over the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-fifth wards, and citizens who dared to challenge them were insulted or assaulted by roughs, and arrested by the police, to remove all restraint upon illegal votes. Various election officers were absent, by arrangement, in the morning, and their places filled with the persons previously selected by the conspirators to receive the illegal votes.

The votes cast were often miscounted, and when the hourly vote was announced and faithful windowmen challenged the count, they were assaulted, their books and lists destroyed and the challengers driven from the polls. In numerous instances I will show by the affidavits of voters that double the number of votes were cast for me in these particular hours that were declared by the officers.

Hundreds of legal voters were refused the right to vote because they were not on the registry, in the face of the judicial direction that all legally qualified citizens could vote at a special election without reference to the registry.

I ask the honest portion of the return judges to be vigilant and faithful to-morrow, and see that fresh frauds are not added to the wrongs by which I have been deprived of at least 2,000 majority over Mr. Gray.

I call upon all good citizens to unite with me in an earnest effort to vindicate the purity of the ballot, by the prompt exposure and punishment of these unblushing frauds.

All who witnessed the lawlessness of the police, the violence of rounders, the voting of repeaters, the arrest of honest and peaceable citizens without cause other than to facilitate fraud and the declaration of false returns from hour to hour, will aid the effort by giving names and data at once to the undersigned, No. 144 S. Sixth street.

I am authorized to say that the rewards offered by Colonel Jenks before the election for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of illegal voters, and the arrest and conviction of election officers who falsified returns and knowingly received illegal votes, will be promptly paid.

I propose to pursue these frauds to the very fountain, and the perpetrators of them, high and low, shall not escape the punishment due to their crimes.

January 30, 1872. A. K. M'CLURE.

SPEECH OF GRANT'S CANDIDATE WHO WAS ELECTED BY FRAUD.

Col. Gray, the successful candidate, with his rounders, met in the Continental Hotel barroom to celebrate their victory. The Colonel made the following speech:

"My friends, what has become of the hero of Chambersburgh? We have achieved to-day a great victory; we have fought the greatest battle since the dark days of the great rebellion, when the Republic was in danger. The great Republican party has triumphed. [Voice from the crowd—'Good enough; we want to hear about the figures.'] We have met the disloyal ones in our ranks and have beaten them. The Chambersburgh hero during the war fled from the rebels; he has now returned to his first love, the rebels, again.

"My friends, I owe you much. I am greatful to you for this success. You have not done this for me, but for your country. The nation *have* been saved by you. You have sustained the great General Grant. You have sustained General Cameron. You have defeated not only one who *have* proved himself disloyal, but you have defeated men disloyal to your party—disappointed men who have turned about in your ranks to fight you

"I have *went* before the people on the platform of the great Republican party, and I mean to stand by the principles of that party. We have fought not only the hero of Chambersburg, the Reformers, and the Democrats, but also the corrupt press of Philadelphia, with a few honorable exceptions."

Horrible Railroad Accident.

Eight Persons Killed and Eighteen Seriously Injured.

Scranton, Pa., Febuary 1.—A horrible accident occurred this morning on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Rockport. As the Buffalo express train was nearing that point a rail broke, precipitating the train over an embankment about thirty feet high, wrecking the cars, which were set on fire by the stoves. Four of the passengers were instantly killed, four more have since died of their injuries, and some eighteen others are more or less wounded. Among the killed is the wife of Professer Lewis Pratorius, of Wilkesbarre. Judge Danna, law justice of Luzerne county, had his arm and shoulder broken. Among the killed were also a colored women and her two children.

Lessons From Chicago.

A Furnished Home for $125—What is Done with the Money that the World has Poured into the Suffering City's Lap.

The first special report of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society has been published. It exhibits some interesting and instructive facts. The fund had reached $2,485,884 55 on the 18th of November, when the report closed. Of this sum $495,460 36 has been expended for food, clothing, and shelter. Nearly $2,000,000 yet remans subject to the control of the Society. But it will be all needed, and more, too, if the great work of relief is to be continued. The number of families aided from the time the records were complete to Nov. 11 was 18,478. Of these 2,470 asked only for stove, bedding, and clothing; the other 16,000 required food as well as other necessaries. From Nov. 11 to Nov. 18 there was an increase of 1,372 families, and from Nov. 18 to Nov. 25 an increase of 985. This is attributed to the increasing severity of the weather, and is a fair indication of what may be expected for months to come. Next to food, the immediate necessity to be relieved was shelter.

It was decided to put in barracks the minimum number who could not otherwise be provided for, and to build small but comfortable houses for the rest. The houses given were of two sizes, one of 20x16 for families of more than three persons, the other of 12x16 feet for families of three only. The floor joists are 2x6-inch timber, covered with a flooring of planed and matched boards, and battoned on the outside. The inside walls are lined with thick felt paper, and each house has a double iron chimney, two panelled doors, three windows, and a partition, to be put up where the occupant pleases. The establishment is completed in a simple but sufficient way for comfortable living by the addition of a cooking stove and utensils, several chairs, a table, bedstead, bedding, and sufficient crockery for the use of the family. The total cost of the house when thus furnished is $125. Five thousand four hundred and ninety-seven of these houses have been put up. Where circumstances justify it, the house and its furnishing are an outright gift. Where there is reason to believe that the applicant has means that will become available, he is requested to give an obligation to repay in one year, but without interest, three fourths of the value advanced him.

The distribution of food has been reduced to fixed rations issued weekly. At first bread was given instead of flour, as the people had few conveniences for cooking. Coffee or tea is given, as the applicant prefers, but tea, which is the cheapest, is mostly sought. The cost of the ordinary weekly ration for a family of five is $1 98, as shown by the following exhibits:

3	lbs. pork, at 5½c	16½
6	lbs. beef, at 5c	30
14	lbs. flour, 3c	42
1½	peck potatoes, at 20c	25
½	lb. tea, at 80c	20
1½	lbs. sugar, at 11c	16½
1½	lbs. rice, at 8c; or 3½ lbs. beans, at 3½c	12
1½	lbs. soap, at 7c	9
1½	lbs. dried apples, at 8c	12
3	lbs. fresh beef, at 5c	15

To the cost of the weekly ration of food for a family of five should be added the allowance of one ton of coal a month, or a quarter of a ton a week. This brings the weekly cost of coal for the family at $1,12½, which brings the cost of food and fuel to $3,10½. The supply of coal is ample. Hospital accommodations and medical aid is provided for all the sick, and all who may die will be furnished a coffin and hearse to any of the cemeteries in the vicinity of the city. The sufferers were of all nationalities, and of the 18,478 families who need succor 1,965 only were of native birth.

Washington, January 26.—The administration has clearly shown its hands on its sham reform policy. The Senate to-day, in voting upon Mr. Schurz's amendment to the Morton resolution for adjournment, showed where it stands on questions of civil service reform, and openly proclaimed that it has no intention of enacting the new system into law. The Radicals disclaim this imputation, but Mr. Schurz gave notice before the vote was taken that if the amendment was voted down it would be an indication that the Senate did not intend to pass any law to secure civil-service reform. The amendment proposed that there should be no adjournment until a bill of this kind was passed, and the vote stood 16 to 32, all the Republicans, with the exception of Messrs. Fenton, Schurz Sumner, Tipton, and Trumbull, voting against it. The suspicions which have existed that neither the President nor his friends in Congress seriously contemplated a reform in the civil service are more than confirmed. When the attack upon the report and recommendations of the civil service commissions was made in the Senate a few days ago it was supposed that Senators Carpenter and Morton spoke for themselves, but it now appears that they were acting as the exponents of the administration party in the Senate. In the House the feeling among the Republicans towards this measure is of a similar character, only, if possible, more intense. The only friends of civil reform after all are the Democrats and the anti-Grant Republicans.

STARTLING!

How Grant's Philadelphia Friends Carry Elections—How the Democracy Have Been Swindled—Had Senator Connell Lived He Would Have "Vindicated His Good Name."

[From the speech of Col. Alex. McClure, in Philadelphia, Saturday, Jan. 27th.]

A few thieves will cheat a few rogues in the deal, and the people of the Nineteenth ward, of both parties, will vote honestly and independently for the man of their choice. [Applause.] They have cheated in this ward before. [Sensation.] I hold in my hand a copy made this day from the official record of the court, showing that last fall *999 votes were deliberately taken from the vote of the Democratic candidate for Senator*, to make Mr. Connell's majority in the district appear to be 7,300 instead of 6,300. Mr. Connell, nor no friend of Mr. Connell, had a hand in it; but desperate bets upon the majority, *and they cheated you of 999 votes*, on the return, to steal the wagers they had staked. [Applause.] If any man doubts it I will go with him to the records and returns and prove the statement beyond the possibility of contradiction. Mr. Connell had thus returned over 1,300 majority in this ward, and as he was then at the point of death he had no opportunity to vindicate his good name by showing that he had but 1,200, as he would have done promptly, had he lived [Applause.] As there was no interest felt in the contest, Mr. Connell being conceded his election by a large majority, the wrong was never looked into, and now it is proposed to add from 1,000 to 2,000 illegal votes to Col. Gray's vote in this ward, if the repeaters can get their work done, or if election officers can be corrupted.

The Republican State Convention has been called for the 10th of April at Harrisburg. The contest for Governor is said to be between Hartranft, White and Jordan.

New York, February 5.—A special Mexican dispatch says the Juarists hung all the officers, including the leader of the revolutionary gang captured, at St. Fargo, about thirty miles from Matamoras.

The Rev. Mr. Hepworth's secession from the Unitarian rank has again noticed the distinction between the deity of Christ and his divinity, which Dr. Chaning, if we remember rightly, was the first to make. Mr. Hepworth having avowed his belief in the divinity of the Saviour, the Liberal Chrstain of this week prints a column of extracts from Unitarian preachers and writers to prove that they also hold the same belief, and only deny the absolute godhead of a being whom they admit to possess a divine character. The Rev. Andrew P. Peabody for example says:

"But while I deny the personal Deity of Christ, I most firmly believe in his divinity created by a constant and full indwelling and inworking of the Father in the Son. He was, in the highest possible degree, the sanctified, the empowered, the sent, vicegerent, the representative of God."

To an impartial mind this distinction is neither philologically nor theologically just. In Worcester's dictionary we find the following definitions:

DEITY.—The divine nature: divinity: the nature and essence of God; godhead.

DIVINITY.—The quality of being divine; the nature of God; participation of the nature of God: divine nature; deity; godhead.

Here we see that the lexicographer makes deity and divinity equal and convertible synonymes, and in this he is sustained by the origin of the two words, one coming from latin *deus*, and the other from *divus*, both of which are but different ways of spelling the expression for God. Besides, if Christ is divine in any sense in which created beings are not divine, he must be God. There is no halfway stopping point. The more outspoken Unitarians admit this, and only concede to Christ a divinity of which his followers may also be partakers. Thus the Rev. W. F. Clarke of Harlem said, in his sermon last Sunday, refering directly to Mr. Hepworth, "We hold to the divinity of all good men, wherever found." This is in effect denying the divinity of Christ, as the phrase is commonly understood, altogether, and the attempt to avoid the appearance of doing so by a verbal quible is unworthy of men of such sholarship and ability as are most of the Unitarian readers.—*Sun.*

M'Clure Still Hard at Work.

During all of yesterday Col. M'Clure was busily engaged in arranging for the prosecution of the parties who counted him out of his seat in the Senate.

At 1:30 P. M., a consultation was held, at which were present Col. M'Clure and Messrs. Wm. H. Rawle, B. H. Brewster, L. C. Cassiday, R. R. Smith and D. W. Sellers, the result of which was a determination to proceed civilly against Mayor Stokely, Councilman Huhn, John McCullough and Marshall Houg. Application was made in the District Court and writs were issued in the matter returnable on Monday next.

A NUMBER OF ELECTION OFFICERS of the Nineteenth and Twenty-second wards will be arrested to-day, and it is probable will be brought into the Court of Quarter Sessions on Monday.

Last evening, at the Continental Hotel,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY MANN

was for some time engaged in consultation with Colonel M'Clure and his counsel, relative to these arrests.

This indicates that the frauds in the Fourth district will be exposed and pushed to an end without reference to the action of the Senate. Col. Clure is determined to get to the matter, and will resort to all means, civil, criminal and legislative, to accomplish his ends.

It seems likely that entirely unusual proceedings will be initiated and prosecuted with the utmost promptness to sift the frauds in the various wards—a system that will defy personations and perjury. What it will be must be developed in a very short time. The public will understand that any proceedings initiated by the able counsel named will mean business.

CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb., 2.—The House took up the educational fund bill, to apply the proceeds of public land to the education of the people,

Mr. Hibbard (N. H.) opposed the bill, saying that he regarded it as opening and paying the way for a comprehensive system of national education, for a postal telegraph law and for other kindred legislation, until every right heretofore regarded as being vested in the States will be absorbed by the general government

Mr. Kerr also opposed the bill, and referred to Mr. Hoar's speech in support of it, as being unworthy of him, as being designed to make

False Charges Against the Democratic Party.

in connection with education. He characterized that speech as extremely discreditable to Mr. Hoar and unjust towards the Democratic party, whose record in connection with education was illustrious and glorious. The State of Indiana had today a munificent educational fund of about eight and a half millions.

Mr. Hoar suggested that that fund came from public lands.

Mr. Kerr By no means.

Mr. Hoar—No part of it so?

Mr. Kerr—I did not say so?

Mr. Hoar—No, but I asked you—that is all.

Mr. Kerr cited from what sources the fund was derived, three and a half million being from bonds issued by the State, and about four millions from public lands.

Mr. Hoar—Then the gentleman admits that the bill is precisely in the line of the Democratic policy in better days.

Mr. Kerr—This bill is precisely out of the line with the Democratic policy, and is precisely in the line of the present and past policy of the Republican party towards the States of the Union.

He proceeded to discuss the details of the bill and to state his objections to them. One of the objections which he had to the bill was that it required a system of not only free public schools, but of mixed public schools. He was in favor of giving a free and equal education to all children of the country, but he was not in favor of that miserable system, which did

Cause Both Races

by mixing them up in common schools.

Another objection was that its practical operations would be to transfer the legal control of the educational systems from the rightful keeping of the people of the State to that of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Bird opposed the bill as being a child of the Freedman's Bureau, and a revival of that system of legislation.

Mr. Townsend, (Penna.) advocated the bill, and replied to Mr. Parker's speech, saying that the claim put forward by him for the Democratic party remind him of a very earnest temperance man "down East" who was in favor of the Main liquor law, but opposed to its enforcement. [Laughter.] He made a point as to the illiteracy of the Democratic States,

Singling out Especially Delaware.

He denied that the bill required a mixed system of education.

Mr. Burchard suggested certain amendments in the details of the bill. He expressed his joy at hearing the Democrats avow themselves in favor of education, and that their only opposition to the measure was that it would interfere with State rights, but they had failed to show any invasion of State rights. The bill did not compel or seek to compel or enforce the free school system on any State. It was simply intended to persuad the States to establish a free school system, by offering a portion of the proceeds of the public lands.

Mr. Biggs defended his State, Delaware, from the assertions of Mr. Towsend (Pa.) and remarked that the gentleman lived too near the border line of Delaware, and it was no wonder that he and persons, who were given to his practices, should be a little afraid of the whipping post. [The insinuation against the venerable member from Pennsylvania was so ludicrous, as to provoke laughter all over the House.]

He next turned his attention to the speech made by Mr. Hoar, some weeks ago, in which some allusions were made to the discredit of Delaware, and said that he would read

The Criminal Statistics of the Saintly State of Massachusetts.

He would read the crimes in their alphabetical order. The used up all the letters of the alphabet except the last four. [Laughter.] He found that in four years —1866, '67, '68 and '69, the number of criminal prosecution in Massachusetts were 10,036. They had increased from 1,945 in 1865 to 3,459 in 1869.

And what were these crimes? Arson! Adultry! Burglary! Bigamy! [Laughter.] Conspiracy to defraud! Drunkenes! Defacing tombstones! [Laughter.] Forgery! Horse stealing! [Laughter, Highway robbery! Keeping hotels without a license! [Laughter.] Night walking! [Laughter.] Obtaining money under false pretenses! [Laughter.] Perjury! Polygamy! [Laughter.] Playing cards on Sunday! Attending cock fights! Refusing to pay railroad fare! Selling liquor! Selling obscene prints! Selling diseased meat! Threatening to burn churches! [Laughter.]

When the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts talked about the illiteracy of Delaware, he should tell the House how Massachusetts presented such a black record.

Mr. Hoar asked Mr. Biggs if the source from which he had obtained his statistics did not show that over eighty per cent. of those crimes were committed by persons of foreign birth, every man of whom votes the Democratic ticket. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Biggs—The foreigners who have fled from their own countries and come to us here; are many of them poor and illiterate, and it is a shame for the gentleman from Massachusetts to undertake to cast such a reflection on the foreign population of the country.

Mr. Hoar—It is the census of the United States that says so, not I.

Mr. Biggs—I will now proceed to read something, which I think is refreshing. The gentleman said in his speech, the other day, "with what perfect hatred, with what bitter and relentless hatred has the Democratic party pursued those unhappy States of the South! How has that party sought to fasten on that beautiful and unfortunate section of land—every thing that degrades mankind!"

Sir, there is not a man in America today, outside an insane asylum who believes it. The honorable gentleman in his sober moments [Roars of laughter,] would not have ventured to make that statement. We, as Democrats, are friends not only of the South, but of the North, and of the East, and of the West. Who was it that scourged southern people? Who was it that

Sent Down Epauletted Scoundrels to the Southern States

for the purpose of persecuting the South? Who is your Governor Bullock? Who was your Governor Scott? and who is your Governor Warmoth? All loyal people! Oh! how THEY loved the South!

They loved her while she had greenbacks for them to finger. They served the country and themselves for pay, and then the whole band pack up and run away. [Loud laughter.] And yet, the honorable gentleman says that the Democratic party has pursued the Southern people with relentless hatred. Sir, [addressing Mr. Hoar in the midst of general laughter,] go down on your knees, and with your mouth in the dust, ask God to forgive you for making any such assault on the Democratic party.

Mr. Biggs then answered some of the criticism which Mr. Townsend had made upon Delaware, and he wound up with a grand per-oration which brought down the house.

The recent convention of the liberal republicans, of Missouri, has attracted a great deal of attention throughout the country. The assembly was one of the largest ever held in that state. Liberal republicanism means opposition to corruption and defeat of Grant in case he is renominated by their party. These anti-Grant republicans are willing to act with the democrats for these ends. The following is their platform:

Resolved, That we, the Liberal Republicans of Missouri, faithful now as we were in the dark days of civil war to the vital principles of true Republicanism, by no act or word will endanger rightful sovereignty of the Union, emancipation, equality of civil rights or enfranchisement; to those established facts now embodied in the Constitution we claim the loyalty of all good citizens.

Resolved, That true and lasting peace can come only from such profound reconciliation as enfranchisement has wrought in this State, nor can the Government be just or great in which tax-payers have no actual part; we therefore demand with equal suffrage for all equal amnesty for all, that the intellect and experience of every State may be welcomed to active service for their common welfare.

Resolved, That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts needless burdens upon the people; we demand a genuine reform of tariff so duties shall be removed which, in addition to revenue yielded to the treasury, involve an increase in the price of domestic products; and a consequent tax for the benefit of a favored interest.

Resolved, That the shameless abuse of Government patronage for the control of conventions and elections, whether in the interest of an individual, a faction or a party with the consequent corruption and demoralization of political life demands a thorough and genuine reform of the public service. Those who would suppress investigation forget that they owe a higher duty to the country than to any party. We honor those Senators whose courageous course has compelled a disclosure of grave misdeeds, and they deserve the thanks and hearty suppost of all good citizens.

Resolved, That local self-government with impartial suffrage will guard the right of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority, and that it is time to stay the growing encroachment of executive power, the use of coercion or bribery to ratify a treaty, the packing of a Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations, the seating of members of Congress not elected by the people, the resort to unconstitutional laws to cure Kuklusm, irreligion or intemperance and the surrender of individual freedon to those who ask that the practice or creed of some shall be the law all, we demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order; for the State, self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and constitutional limitation of power.

Resolved, That being Republicans makes it not the less our duty to expose corruption, denounce the usurpation of power and work for reform necessary for the public welfare. The times demand an uprising of honest citizens to sweep from power the men who prostitute the name of an honored party to selfish interests. We therefore invite all Republicans who desire the reformation set forth, to meet in National Mass Convention at the city of Cincinnati, on the first Wednesday of May next, at 12 m. there to take such action as our conviction of duty and public exigency may require.

Mr. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Common Schools of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the year ending June 6th, 1871, has just submitted his report to the Legislature. The following statement of the condition of the system is given:

Number of school districts in the State	2,023
Number of schools	15,700
Number of graded schools	4,634
Number of school directors	13,320
Number of superintendents	81
Number of teachers	18,021
Average salaries of male teachers per month	$41,04
Average salaries of female teachers per month	$32,86
Average length of school term in month	6,36
Number of pupils	834 614
Average number of pupils	567,188
Percentage of attendance upon the whole number registered	98
Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil	$3,926,529,88
Cost of tuition for the year	
Cost of building, purchasing and renting school houses	3,386,263.51
Cost of contingencies	1,167,124,94
Total cost for tuition, building, &c, and contingencies	8,479,918,8:
Total cost, including expencitures of all kinds	8,580 918,33
Estimated value of school property	16,886,624,((

If $520,000, expended in supporting orphan schools, be added to the $8,580,918,33 expended for common schools' the grand total will be 9,160,918,33. The increase in the most important of the items in the statement, as compared with those of last year, is as follows: In number of districts, 21; in schools, 1488; in graded schools, 1742; in school directors, 220; in superintendents, 2; in teachers, 409; in number of pupils, 5723; in the average number of pupils, 11,247; in cost of tuition, $181,114-07; in contingencies, $1,898 89; in cost of building and renting school houses, $6,20,-619,17. Total cost, including expenditures of all kinds, $869,157,13.

The State, outside of Philadelphia, has 14,161 schools; 16,482 teachers; an attendance of 700,040 pupils; an average attendance of 495,622; and an average school term of 5 months and 21 days. Male teachers were paid $40,03 per month, and female teachers, $31,12. Expended for school houses, $3,000,194,41; for tuition, $3,183,418.86; contingencies, $799,275 48 The receipts for the year were $6,023,451,-65; expenditures, $6,988,888,95, leaving a debt of $965,437,10.

In Philadelphia the school houses number 380; teachers, 1530; registered pupils, 154,574; belonging to the schools, 81,854 pupils. School property valued at $3,315,

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1872.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends will oblige us by sending in any items of local interest including deaths, marriages, &c., as such are eagarly read by your friends in this section of the west, many of whom get the Reporter. We would esteem it a favor if our kind patrons would occasionally mail a copy of the Reporter to relatives and acquaintances who formerly lived in Centre county but have removed to other parts, which would in this way in many instances become subscribers.

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IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side of the county, is now greater than that of any two papers in the county, hence business men who wish to reach the Pennsvalley trade, will advance their own interests, by advertising in the REPORTER. Our subscription list is open to the inspection of all who wish to advertise.

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GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.—Something new and novel. Be sure and read the advertisement in our paper, headed "Greatest Invention of the Age." We believe the Golden Fountain Pen is unsurpassed. A good pen is a necessity to every man, woman and child. Agents, here is a chance to make money in introducing a good and saleable article. jan 27 y.

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As a dressing, Nature's Hair Restorative goes ahead of any in the market. See advertisement. feb2.2t

Democratic County Convention.

The Delegates of the last Democratic County Convention, which met in the Court House in Bellefonte, on the 8th day of August, A. D., 1871, are hereby notified to reassemble in the same place, on

THURSDAY, THE 22d OF FEBUARY, A. D., 1872, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing a delegate to the State Convention and Senatorial conferees. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance of the Delegates, for besides the election of delegates and conferees, there is other business of interes and importance to the party to be transacted.

By order of the Committee,
D. F. FORTNEY,
Chairman.

The Clearfield *Journal* says: Stealing saw logs after they are sold, and sawing the ends off and re-selling them, is the latest dodge to make money on Whitmer run, in the southern part of the county.

If you have Canada thistles cut them in June and August, at that time the stock is hollow; if it rains and fills the stock, the root will rot

Last Friday, 2nd inst., was groundhog day, and according to the old saying, if the groundhog, on coming out of his hole on that day, can see his shadow, six weeks of winter may be expected. As that day proved favorable for seeing "shadows" the believers in groundhog predict six weeks more of cold. Pshaw, it makes us blow our fingers.

A serious accident occurred to the Erie mail east on the Philadelphia and Erie road, about two miles east of Lock Haven, at 10:30 o'clock, night of 28th, caused by a broken rail. The engine and tender passed over in safety, and the rest of the train went over an embankment, and took fire almost instantly. The baggage car, two passenger cars and a sleeping car were burned. The express car became detached and was not burned.

Deputy sheriff Williams, of Bellefonte, was on this train, and received some serious injuries. Some 15 or 20 other persons were hurt.

UNDERTAKING.—Mr. Thomas Linn and Henry Harris, furniture dealers at Bellefonte, are the only parties in this county, so far as we know, that carry on the business of undertaking in a thorough manner. Their stock for this branch of business comprises some of the most elegant burrial cases manufactured, and of every style. Coffins of every required size always on hand, and all calls, day or night, are promptly attended to. Persons needing the services of men in this kind of business, will not find a more accommodating firm, and at more reasonable charges, than the gentlemen named.

PATENTS.—Jas. Temple, of Bellefonte, has obtained a patent for a car coupling.

Jacob M. Mourer, of Millheim, has received a patent for a pitman for harvester.

FIRE.—Bellefonte had quite a fire, on Monday night, last at about 11 o'clock. It originated in a stable of Mr. Howard, on Logan street, which burned and with it a house and two stables belonging to Ed. Brown, in the rear of the "Our House," also a stable of Mr. J. B. Ettle, a stable of Mr. Miles and one other stable, and a team of Mr. Hoover, were burned.

A BRISK DAY.—Last Tuesday was a brisk day for Milroy—no less than 144 Pennsvalley sleds ladened with grain, crassed the Seven Mountains. These sleds carried about 6000 bushels of wheat.

PATENT STOVE SHELF.—A very useful article for house-keepers, is a little arrangement, for adjusting to stovepipes, consisting of moveable shelves for plates, &c., by which articles can be constantly kept warm without taking up any room in or upon the cooking stove Our townsmen, Messrs. D. K. Geiss and D. C. Keller, have obtained the right for Centre, Mifflin and Union counties, for these shelves. We have been using these shelves for a year, and would not do without them.

For the Reporter.

GOOD FOR HAINES.

Mr. Abs Musser of Haines township, has a black ewe, which yesterday gave birth to five lambs. Two of which were black, two brown, and one white. This sheep has undoubtedly been taught the doctrine of amalgamation and misegenation, and endeavors to live up to it. HAINES.

MUSICAL.—A Musical Convention is now being held at Churchville, Potter twp., and on the 12th one will commence at the Union church, Gregg twp., both by Solomon Meyers. Week after next, we are informed a musical convention will be held at Aaronsburg, by J. G. Meyer.

Ice about twenty inches thick, was taken from the Red mill dam, in Potter twp., last week, and yet our friend Jonny Allen's not froze up.

THE WEATHER.—On Saturday and Sunday last, snow fell to the depth of about nine inches. On Tuesday there was a thaw and some rain; Wednesday was fine overhead.

A Good Joke.

Considerable amusement was created in the Senate by the presentation of a petition by Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, praying for the passage of an amendment to the Constitution providing that no person shall be eligible to office who indulges in intoxicating drinks. The Senators seemed to take the petition as a good joke. Somebody intimated that it was intended to meet the case of President Grant and make him ineligible for re-election. The Senate was a good deal puzzled as to the reference of the petition. After a good deal of meriment it was sent to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

THE NAME "PENNSYLVANIA."—The origin of the name of the state of Pennsylvania will be found it a letter of William Penn, its founder, dated January 5th, 1681, from which the following is an extract:

"This day, after many watchings waitings, solicitings and disputes in council, my country has been confirmed to me under the great seal of England, with large powers and privileges by the name of Pennsylvania—a name the king would give it in honor of my father. I chose New Wales, being a hilly country; and when the secretary Whelshman, refused to call it New Wales, I proposed Sylvania, and they added Penn to it; though I was much opposed to it, and went to the king to have it struck out. He said it was past, and he would not take it upon him; but I feared it might be looked upon as a vanity in me, and not as a respect in the king to my father, as it realy was."

We understand, says the Lewistown *Democrat*, that arrangements are being made for building a branch road from Adamsburg, on the line of the Sunbury and Lewistown RR., northwardly across Middle Creek Valley, (passing south of Troxelville,) thence eastwardly through Centreville, where the line crosses Penn's Creek, and thence north-eastwardly to Mifflinburg, where it will connect with the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek RR. This new link will be only 16 miles in length, and will reduce the distance from Lewisburg to Lewistown and all points west at least 12 miles over all other routes, and open up a large number of iron-ore beds, as well as a large lumber trade. Many prominent citizens of Lewisburg are urging this project, and its speedy accomplishment is among the things entirely probable.

The formal opening of the Muncy Creek Railway took place on Tuesday of last week, the 16th instant. This road connects the Phila. and Erie road, at Muncy, with the Catawissa road, at Hall's Basin, and is part of the link of ninety miles, "connecting Binghamton with Williamsport, taking in the coal mines, other mineral deposits and vast timber regions in Sullivan county, and completing an important trunk railway from Boston to Pittsburg, almost on the air-line between these points."

Wolves killed and ate a deer in Brady township, Clearfield county, last week. In the same neighborhood, two children, on their way home from school, met two wolves, and only scared them away by screaming to the top of their voices.

The Cameron county Press says: The actual workable coal area of Cameron county is estimated at from 25,000,000 acres. It is remarkble for its purity, its rapid generation of heat, and its high illuminating power.

Death of the Oldest Man in the United States.

Died, at the residence of his son, Harvey Thacker, in Shasta County, Hiram Thacker, supposed to be the oldest man in the United States, aged about 128 years. He was born in Buncomb county, North Carolina, about 1753, and served under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He was also at the battle of Tippecanoe under Harrison, and also in the Black Hawk was in Illinois. He emigrated to California in the year 1861. He was son-in-law of Daniel Boone, of Kentucky. Tranquary, of this town, informs us that the above is substantially correct, as he knows the family well, and had conversed with the old man, who informed him he had lost the register of his birth, it having been burned up in his house. His son Harvey, in whose house he died, is an old man, and very fond of a joke, and could tell some strange old yarns.—*Chico, (Cal.) Review*

Brick Pomeroy's Love.

Miss Sallie Wilkinson, of New Haven, commenced a suit in the United States court here to-day against Mark M. Pomeroy, for breach of promise for marriage. She alleged that about January 1, 1866, Pomeroy at New Haven represented himself to her as unmarried. She believing him, entered into a marriage engagement which he has since refused to fill. She discovered he was married at that time She claims damages at $25,000.

A Heavy Blast—400,000 Cubic Feet of Granite Hurled into the Air.

The heaviest blast known to the experts in quarrying occurred on Saturday last at the Conshohocken stone company, on the South side of the Schuylkill, below Sweedsburg. The face of the cliff was 139 feet long, and back from its edge, at a distance of twenty-seven feet, the rock was drilled along its entire length. Small blasts were made till the rock was opened to a depth of 90 feet, and after a trial blast on Friday, which failed, on Saturday this mammoth cliff of nearly 400,000 cubic feet was hurled from its base, forty-seven kegs of powder being employed in the operation. The appearance of the cliff subsequent to the last baffles description. Huge boulders, each in itself a cliff, lay piled in awful confusion, and giving a good idea of the terrific effects produced by an earthquake. As much stone has been thrown out by this blast as will keep the full force of the hands in employment until next August.

Massacre of Jews.

Men, Women, and Children Fleeing for Their Lives.

Constantinople, Feb. 2.—A barbarous attack has been made on the Jews in Ishmail, on the Roumanian frontier. Several were killed, many wounded, and all who could, men, women, and children, fled from the place to save their lives.

The fugitives have been kindly received by the officers at the Porte.

Dr. Helmbold.

Paris letter of Jan. 12th to Baltimore Evening Journal says:

Much surprise was manifested among the Americans on Friday last, when it became known that the celebrated Dr. Hemlbold of Buchu fame had been conveyed to the Insane Asylum of Charenton, and it is said at the instigation of his wife. Two French physicians pronounce him insane, while one of our celebrated American doctors is of an opposite opinion.

During a short conversation with the doctor a few days ago, he expressed himself as being weary, and thought he should go to some retired place and endeavor to recruit. Excepting a peculiar expression of the eye, he showed no evidence of insanity. Various rumors are of course being circulated.

Subscribe for the Reporter, it furnishes more reading than any country paper in the United States.

From Easton.

Correspondence of the Reporter.

EASTON, PA., Jan. 27th, 1872.—Editor Reporter:—I wrote to you last on the origin of the name of this city, intending in my next to offer a few remarks on the city itself. Since then, however, my intensions have been somewhat interfered with, and thinking it may be interesting to your readers to know something of what *was* quite a sensation in its way, I shall relate the particulars of the late *stampede* at Lafayette. During the month of November, the small-pox made its appearance in Easton, and began to prevail to some extent in some wards. The sanitary committee bullitined about five cases per day, for four or five days, in the latter part of November. There were not so many cases of malignant small-pox and in some instances very slight attacks of varioloid were reported as small pox in order to induce people to become vaccinated. All the students were immediately vaccinated and one or two left for home. Exaggerated reports were received daily, and it was finally announced that there were thirty-nine cases of small-pox in Easton and some on College Hill, and that the disease was in some of the families who wash for the students. We always have a holiday on the day of prayer, 25th of November; and some of the students desiring to go home, a petition was sent to the Faculty asking that the remainder of the week might be at the service of the students. This petition was not granted. The students were now becoming somewhat excited about the small pox and the feeling was increased by students putting on the bulletin board, during the night, exaggerated statements concerning the alarming progress of the disease in town. Little knots of students were seen discussing the probabilities of the disease getting among their number, and they always concluded it was highly probable that it might attack us, although the eminent physicians in the Faculty said there was no real danger.

A meeting of the students was called, and it was resolved that a petition should be sent to the Faculty asking that they close the term's work immediately, and make such provisions for examinations—which were then to be held in about three weeks—as they saw fit. The petition was prepared and sent to the Faculty. In the meantime classmeetings were called and as it was expected from remarks which escaped the Faculty that the petition would not be granted, all the classes resolved that it would be better to go home immediately than to stay and run the risk of getting the disease and taking it home. On Tuesday evening after thanksgiving the classes held a joint meeting in the chaple and resolved that if the Faculty did not grant the petition they would disband the next day at twelve o'clock, until the fourth of January—the opening of the present term. The next morning, after prayers, the president called on Dr. Green to announce the decision of the Faculty on the petition. The white haired doctor arose, and after refering to the petition, and its chirography in some-what uncomplimentary terms, said that the students were in a panic. He there related some funny incidents of panics among men and women in his experience, and said that there was but one or two cases of small-pox, to his knowledge, in Easton and that even if there were as many cases as had been reported, there was no danger provided the students were vaccinated. He said that in case any students did get sick he would see that they had a nice little place prepared for them where they would be removed to and that they would have good nurses. In speaking of the "nice little places," the students say the doctor made a gesture pointing towards the cemetary. The doctor closes by saying that he would seriously have thought of resigning his chair if the Faculty had granted the petition. Of course this speech being made in a provoking manner, rather incensed than calmed the students; and in spite of all the Professors could say in the class, at eleven o'clock recitation, the students immediately packed up and left in the earliest trans. Some few, of course, could not go on account of "stamps" and had to remain. The Faculty announced, however to the students, that although they had not permission to go in a body, any one who would present a written excuse to his class officer, stating that he was personally afraid of the small-pox, such student would receive permission to go home. The students said they were not afraid individually, but collectively they were, and so no such excuses were sent in. The next morning there were but five students in chapel out of two hundred and twenty five. The professors went to their several recitation rooms, as usual, and called the roll and marked the absentees as usual, although many had not a student for a week. A few were sent back immediately, by their parents, and the Faculty wrote to all the parents of students who lived near at hand. They also passed a resolution that all the students who remained about the college buildings and those who lived "down town" would be suspended if they did not attend college exercises immediately. This brought almost all such back again so that in about a week near twenty students were reciting.

The Faculty permitted reports to circulate that some of the best men in college would be expelled if they did not come back, and indeed so wrote to a great many. Before examination commenced, about one hundred and fifty were back—either having been sent back by their parents or being induced to do so from letters from the Faculty and classmates. The rest did not come until the 4th of January. A great deal of excitement existed among the people in Easton, and the action of the students was freely discussed by the Dailies and the students by them condemned. The students replied and defended themselves through some of their principle men, and before the discussion closed the Editors and their friends were pretty badly worsted. The Faculty were advised by the "Free Press" to expel all who did not immediately return. The Faculty however were not so foolish, after holding almost daily meetings for several weeks, concluded to grant a general amnesty to all who would return. The students all did return on the fourth of Janurry and brought quite a number of additions to the Freshmen, Sophomore and Senior classes. Everything is going along smoothly now, and there appears to be increased inqustry on the part of all to make up lost time. Business in Easton was very dull for some time and even until the students, return. Wild reports of the small-pox were circulated in the country and deterred trade from coming. The country merchants took advantage of the "scare" and still have placards hanging out saying—"No small-pox sold here." From an official ciarl eport we find that there have been 88 cases of small-pox and varioloid and 14 deaths in Easton since November 10 1871. There are but two cases now in town and we may soon hope to be entirely free from this malignant disease. Philipsburg, just across the Delaware, had near 100 cases of small-pox and varioloid. It is rapidly abating however and the public schools have again opened. Few cases, when the patient was well waited on resulted in death. Neglect and want of proper care are the causes that this disease is so fatal.

PAUL WARD.

Joseph Crotzer's sale, near Centre Hall, on Thursday, Feb. 29th, at ten o'clock:

2 mares, 2 cows, 10 head of young cattle, 2 three-yearling steers, 7 large shoats, 1 large breeding sow, sheep; one Centre Hall reaper as good as new, 1 Haines threshing machine and power, 1 fanning mill, 1 grain-drill, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 spring-wagon, 1 sled, horsegears, 1 large roller, 1 cornplanter, plows, harrows, rakes forks, 1 copper kettle, tables, chairs, bed and numerous other articles.

SALE.—Peter Hoffer's sale, near Centre Hall, on Wednesday, March, 6th, at 10 o'clock, a large stock of horses, cattle and farming utensils.

11 head of work horses and colts, cows, young cattle, hogs cross of Chester white and Kentucky, horse-gears and his entire stock of farming utensils.

H. R. Smith's sale, in Potter twp., live stock and implements, on 14th Feb.

J. T. Ross' sale, near Linden Hall, live stock and implements, on 7th March.

Wm. F. Jordan's sale at Centre Hall, of farm stock, Feb. 22nd.

B. F. Philip's sale, in Penn twp., 8th Feb.

J. G. Rimmey's sale, Harris twp., farm stock, 22d Feb.

Jesse Dunlap's sale, near Farmers Mills, 2 cows, & furniture, Marh 8th.

Reish's sale, near Farmers Mills, on 28th Feb., farm stock.

"The Children's Hour for Febuary, is pretty, and just the thing to please little folks. T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia, $1,25 per year.

"Arthur s Ladys Home Magazine," for Febuary, has its usual supply of good reading and illustrations. $2,00 per year.

The "Nursery" for Fubuary, fills the juveniles with delight, it is so well suited to their tastes. Published at Boston, $1,25 per year.

Another Postponement of the Stokes Murder Trial.

New York, Feb. 5.—Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, was brought before Court this morning. District Attorney Garvin demurred to some of the pleas of Stokes' counsel. One of the prisoner's counsel said he would require time to procure witnesses and try the issues thus raised, and that a jury would be necessary. The Judge stated that he would summon an additional jury of five hundred, and then adjourned the court till Monday. The issue to be then tried is that raised by the prisoner's counsel against the legality of the indictment by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury.

Frightful Explosion.

Cincinnati, Feb. 4.—The explosion of the Miami powder mills this morning was one of the most terrific that has ever occurred in this state if not in the whole country.

Dayton, twenty-three miles distant, was heavily shaken, and the brown street school building was immediately vacated by the children, 400 in number, who piled out promiscuously, without loss of life or limb. The fire department rang out a general alarm, and the whole town was in a sensation.

Hundreds of windows were broken at Yellow Springs and the city was considerably shaken, bringing the people to the streets in great alarm.

Outrage on the Plains.

Washington, Feb 5.—Mr. M'Cormick, delegate from Arizona, recently delivered to Secretary Fish a letter from Governor Safford of that territory, detailing numerous outrages committed on the border by marauding parties from Sonora, Mexico. In several instances entire families of settlers have been murdered. The governor, with a party of armed men, lately pursued some of these bands, who, however, escaped capture, and found refuge in Sonora. Repeated appeals have been made to the governor of Sonora for the punishment of parties guilty of committing these crimes within the Arizona lines.

DEATHS.

On 3d inst, near Hublersburg, of dropsy, John Bickle, aged 64 years, 3 months, and 27 days.

MARRIAGES

On Jan.—Henry Lantz, of Turbit twp., North'd Co., and Miss Abba Vanadia, of Woodward, Centre Co.

MILROY MARKETS.
Corrected by John M'Dowell.

White wheat 1,45....Red wheat 1,40....Rye 70.....Corn 70.....Oats 40.....Barley 65.....Cloverseed 5,50.....Timothyseed, 350.....Salt 2 50 per sack,.....Bacon 10c.....Ham 16.....Butter 20.... Eggs 20.....Plaster 9 50

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.
Corrected by Keller & Musser.

White Wheat $1,30, Red 125....Rye.....75.....Corn 60.....Oats .35.....Barley 60. 70.....Cloverseed 5,00.....Potatoes 40. Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 09 Butter 25.....Eggs 30. .....Plaster per ton $15 Tallow 8.....Bacon 8 .....Ham 12.

Settle Up!

STERNBERG has sold out his Drygoods and Clothing Store, at Bellefonte.

All accounts must be settled up immediately, to save costs. All accounts not settled up within a reasonable time, will be placed into the hands of a Justice for collection, 12jantf

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARREL fowling pieces at
ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON.

CENTRE HALL

FOUNDRY

and

Machine Shops.

Van Pelt & Co.

The undersigned, having leased the above establishment, announce to the public that the same will be carried on in all its various branches, as a

FOUNDRY, MACHINE SHOP,
and Manufactory of Agricultural Implements,

They are prepared to fill, upon shortest notice, all orders for

Horse Powers
Threshing Machines

Hay Rakes,

PLOWS and Plow Castings

of every description, all kinds of Castings made and fitted up for

Mills, Forges, Furnaces,
Factories, &c.

Also, everything in the line of
SHAFTINGS,
PULLIES
HANGERS,

in Iron or Brass.

We employ the best Patternmakers. Our Patterns are new and of the latest improved plans.

Also manufacture the unrivalled

ROUGH & READY

Corn Planter,

which is the best now made.

All orders by mail promptly attended to 1dec71tf

BOALTS for Buggies and Carriage of sizes in use; Fire Bolts, ditto, at
p10'68 IRWIN & WILSON

A CARD.—We have removed opposite to the Bush House and are selling out our stock left from the fire at bargains. We are settling up our books and accounts and will be much obliged to one and all to call and settle their accounts. We would say to our numerous friends and customers, to please accept our sinc re thanks for the generous patronage they have always bestowed on us.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

A lot of land, lying in Gregg township, on the banks of Penns creek, between Penn Hall and Spring Mills, is offered at private sale. It adjoins lands of Geo. Buchanan and L. B. M'Intire, containing

24 ACRES

more or less. About 8 acres consist of first class white pine timber, the balance cleared and under cultivation—6 acres are meadow.

For further particulars apply to
C. H HENNICK,
18oct,tf Gregg twp.

USE
PAIN CURE OIL
"THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT"
FOR
Pains, Sores, Wounds and Lameness.

BUY IT! TRY IT!

For Fever and Ague, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Rheumatism, . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Neuralgia, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Fever Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Cholera Morbus, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Sprains, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Headache, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Bruises, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Corns and Bunions, Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Lameness, . . Use Pain Cure Oil.

EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED,
And we challenge the world to produce its equal. Used Externally and Internally for
MAN AND BEAST.
Ask for PAIN CURE OIL. Take no other, for we WARRANT IT TO CURE.
It is not a strong ammonia preparation but a soothing compound, made from
Pure Vegetable Oils, Herbs and Extracts, and is clean and safe to use.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
McCLURE & EATON, PROPRIETORS, Reading, Pa

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of

Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.

PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.

He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. M'f'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand

Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited. AND. REESMAN,
2sep70y Centre Hall

NOTICE.

Office of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek R. R. Co.
Philadelphia June 13th, '71.

Notice is hereby given that the first instalment of five dollars per share, to the capital stock of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Rail Road Co., subscribed in the townships of Harris, Potter, Gregg, Penn and Haines. Centre county, will be payable on the first day of July 1871, and subsequent instalments of five dollars per share, will be due and payable on the first day of each succeeding month until the whole is paid. Payments of the above instalments are hereby required to be made to the treasurer of the Company, at the office of the Centre County Banking Company Bellefonte Pa.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Treasurer.

N. B. Any person desiring can pay the whole off at once. If payments are not punctually made the law allows one per cent. per month to be charged in additi n.

CENTRE HALL

Coach Manufactory.

Levi Murray,

Has established at Centre Hall, Pa., keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates a large stock of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,

PLAIN and FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and Warranted, to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. apr28ly.

NEW HARDWARE STORE!

J. & J. HARRIS.

NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.

Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, Table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating, Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, House Bells, Dinner Bells, Gong Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paints, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at
june5'68,1y. J. & J. HARRIS

ZELLER & JARRETT

dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS

also all the

STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.

A very large assortment of TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY Goods Soaps, &c., &c.,

The finest quality of RAZOR STEEL, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS and RAZORS.

WALL PAPER IN GREAT VARIETY.

PRESCRIPTIONS, compounded by competent druggists at all hours, day or night.

Night customers pu l night bell.
ZELLER & JARRETT,
Bishop St., Bellefonte Pa.
jun18 1

CENTRE HALL

Tan Yard.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county, that the above Tan Yard will again be put in full operation, in all its branches, by them.

HIDES AND BARK WANTED.

The highest market price will be paid for Hides of all kinds. The highest market price will also be paid for Tanner's Bark. The public patronage is solicited Satisfaction guaranteed.
dec8,9tf MILLER & BADGER.

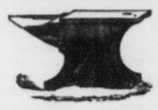
WM. J. M'Manigal

WHOLESALE *and* RETAIL

DEALER IN

Foreign & Domestic

HARDWARE,



IN HIS NE BUILDING

Milroy

SPECIAL
INDUCEMENTS
OFFERED in

Nails,

Nails,
Nails!

Glass,

Glass,
Glass!

Locks,

Locks,
Locks,
Locks

Hinges,

Hinges,
Hinges,
Hinges!

Screws,

Screws,
Screws,
Screws!

Oil, Paints, & Putty.

Special Inducements

To Carriage Makers & Blacksmiths, for

Hubs,
Spokes, Rims,
Carriage Oil Cloth and Linings,

Iron,

Iron,
Iron,
Iron!

Horseshoes

and Nail Rods,
Blister & Cast Steel,
Horse Nails, and Steel
Toes,
and a very large assortment of Carriage Bolts.

Special Inducements

To Housekeepers for

Wallpaper,

Wallpaper,
Wallpaper!

From 10cts to $1 per bplt.
Coal Hods and Shovels,
Tea Kettles, Pans,
and Skillets, Lard
Cans, Waffle Irons,
Toasters, Butcher Knives,
Bread Knives, all kinks of Cuttlery.
LAMPS of every description.

Special Inducements

to Carpenters

for Saws, Planes,
Chisels, Drawknives,
Braces and Bitts, &c.

To Farmers

and every body else, for whatever they want in my line. I keep a general assortment of
WOOD & WILLOW WARE such as Buckets,
Tubs, half Bushels,
Peck measures,
Baskets, &c.
Trunks, Valices,
& Traveling bags,
Sleigh Bells,
Sleigh Runners,
Fenders and Shafts.

FARMERS,
MERCHANTS,
& MECHANICS,

Please give me a call, or send for prices. You will find a general assortment of every thing pertaining to the Hardware trade.

I would ask Painters to give my Varnishes a trial. I have just received from New York a large Stock of Varnishes, such as

FURNITURE, COACH, WHITE DEMAR, WEARING BODY, CARRIAGE BODY, DEAIN RUBBING, ASHPHALTUM and JAPANS,
J. T. LEWIS & BRO.
WHITE LEAD,
always on hand.

Orders Respectfully solicited,

Wm. J. McManigal.
1dec8m

WAR! WAR!

On High Prices.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

H. R. SMITH,
of Potters Mills.

NEW GOODS!

We would most respectfully inform his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has taken possession of Thompson's old quarters, which have been remodeled and improved, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him by calling.

NEW GOODS!

He has just received one of the largest stocks of all kinds of Merchandize ever brought to Centre county, which he intends to sell at such figures as will make it an object for all persons to purchase. Families laying in winter supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not fail to give him a call, as he feels confident his prices and superior quality of goods will amply satisfy all. His stock of

GROCERIES

consists of Coffees of the best quality, Teas, Sugars of all kinds, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Spices, Provisions, Flour and Feed, &c., &c. Our stock of

DRYGOODS

is large and varied, and we will just say can supply any article in that line, without enumerating.

READYMADECLOTHING

a large stock of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys' wear, which we will dispose of at a very small advance on cost.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Notions, Fancy Goods, Carpets, Oilcloths, Wall Papers, Window Shades, &c., oct28.1y.

Devling's

CITY STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

The largest and best assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Boots, & Shoes, Notions &c.

in the county, give us a trial and save from 15 to 20 per cent. on your purchases. july8

Graham & Son,

Boot & Shoe Makers

Next door to Wagoner & Son's Store Bellefonte.

We manufacture to order.
Our work is neat and durable.
Our prices are very moderate.
We warrant to give satisfaction.
We have the LARGEST and BEST stock of Ladie's and Children's shoes in town.
We are receiving goods every week.
We wish an examination of our goods.
The Pennsvalley trade is especially invited to call and see our stock, we think we can please all who call as to styles, quality, and prices. We study to render satisfaction, and although we have had an extended trade for years, we have never given a customer cause to complain.
sept15 tf

CROSS-CUT AND MILL SAWS, be make at
ap10'68 IRWIN & WILSON.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
Allegheney Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
D. JOHNSON & SONS, Proprietors.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, COMFORTABLE ROOMS
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CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

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of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best materials.

An inspection of his work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country. aug25.tf.

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The Largest & *CHEAPEST* *stock of*

FALL GOODS!

JUST UNPACKING at

KELLER & MUSSER,

In Brockerhoff's block, Bishop Street, Bellefonte, where

have just opened the best, cheapest larges as well as the best assorted stock of Goods in Bellefonte.

HERE LADIES,

Is the place to buy your Silks, Mohairs Mozambiques, Reps, Alpacas, Delains, Lans, Brilliants, Muslins, Calicoes, Tickings, Flanels, Opera Flanels, Ladies Coating, Gents' Cloths, Ladies Sacques, White Pekay, Linen TableCloths, Counterpanes Crib Counterpanes, White and Colored Tarlton, Napkins, Insertings and Edgings White Lace Curtins, Zephyr & Zephyr Patterns, Tidy Cotton, Shawls, Work Basket

HOOP SKIRTS,

Thread Hosiery, Fans, Beads, Sewing

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FOR GENTLEMEN,

Ruedymade Clothing of Every Discription, for Men and Boys.

Their stock of QUEENSWARE & GROCERIES cannot be excelled in quality or price.

Call in at the Philadelphia Store and convince yourselves that KELLER & MUSSER have any thing you want, and do business on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits." ap30,69

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GREAT FLOOD!

Tuns of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Ready-made Clothing, and thousands of other articles

CARRIED OFF AND LANDED AT the Cheap Store of

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and now offered at prices lower than the lowest.

Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and willow ware Iron, Salt, Fish and in fact, a magnificent assortment of everything

GOODS VERY NEAR AT THE

OLD PRICES.

Dress Goods

A most beautiful variety, consisting of all the novelttes of the season, white goods, embroideries, hoop skirts,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

All we ask that you will

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK

ALL KINDS OF HARNESS,

silver plated and Yankee Harness double and single, bridles and halters. apr 1

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Great Attraction and Great Bargains!

THE undersigned, determind to meet the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of

SADDLERY,

now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles,

of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything complete to a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times.

A better variety, a better quality or finer style of Saddlery has never before been offered to the public. Call and examine our tock and be satisfied before purchasings elsewhere.

Determined to please my patrons and thankful for the liberal share of patronage heretofore enjoyed. I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

JACOB DINGES, Centre Hall

J. B. ETTELE'S,
WHOLESALE WINE & LIQUOR STORE

Bishop street, Bellefonte, in the Stone building formerly occupied by the Keystone Bakery

Takes pleasure in informing the public that he keeps constantly on hand a supply of choice Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

All Barrels, Kegs and Casks warranted to contain the quantity represented.

The attention of practicing physicians is called to his stock of

PURE LIQUORS,

suitable for medical purposes. Bottles, jugs, and demijohns constantly on hand. He has the ONLY PURE NECTAR WHISKY in town.

All liquors are warranted to give satisfaction. Liquors will be sold by the quart, barrel, or tierce. He has a large

Fear Not.

Men may frown, and men may scoff—
Fear not!
If you cast all weakness off,
Taking sides with Right and Truth,
Victory will come forsooth—
Fear not!

Life is not all sunny skies—
Fear not!
Often in the dark cloud lies
Bright, at sunshine. Ill is good
Oft, when rightly understood—
Fear not!

Proudest monuments are those—
Fear not!
Which from noble actions rose;
All brave men may build them high,
Crowned with flowers that never die—
Fear not!

Courage is the good man's shield—
Fear not!
Cowardice can never yield
Honors which we all would wear;
Cowardice begets despair—
Fear not!

Shun the evil, seek the right—
Fear not!
Truth is honor, truth is might;
Firmly stand by all that's true;
Scorn the false. In all you do,
Fear not!

Fear was never made for those—
Fear not!
Who the wrong and false oppose;
He who acts thus wins the prize,
Life immortal in the skies—
Fear not!

Farm, Garden and Household.

GOOD WASH FOR THE TEETH.—Dissolve two ounces of borax in three pints of boiling water, and before it is cold, add one tablespoonful of spirits of camphor, and bottle for use. A teaspoonful of this mixture, mixed with an equal quantity of tepid water, and applied daily with a soft brush, preserves and beautifies the teeth, extirpates all tartarous adhesion, arrests decay, induces a healthy action of the gums, and makes them look pearly white.

HOW TO PRESERVE THE HAIR.—The best way to preserve it is to wash the scalp often and thoroughly with water, drying with a towel. Oils, pomades, etc., clog the pores of the scalp and prevent the healthy growth of the hair. Keep the head well *ventilated*; if the hat is close, raise it often and let in fresh air; never wear the hat indoor. The ladies, notwithstanding they wear long hair (which is more likely to fall out), seldom are bald-headed. Their heads are not kept closely covered. In sleeping, do not cover the head with a night-cap.

MEAT FOR FOWLS IN WINTER.—Nature has provided for wild birds an abundance of easily digested food at the time they need it most, for when nesting, at the beginning of warm weather, the army of insects that keeps pace with the new vegetation supplies every element needed in the formation of eggs. As hens, whether wild or domesticated, are no exception to the general law, and their laying depends very much on the amount of animal food they eat, and when the ground is frozen, or when they are kept shut up either in Summer or Winter, they must be given butcher's meat of some kind. Calves' plucks, and the plucks of sheep and lambs, with the hearts and livers attached, are the best for the purpose. The mode of preparation is important. We have seen such thrown whole and uncooked into the poultry yard; but there is much waste, because the firmer tissues cannot be pecked to pieces so as to be swallowed by the fowls, and cats, dogs and rats prey upon what is left overnight, besides raw meat makes hens quarrelsome among themselves. The proper way is to boil until tender, and run through a sausage machine, and the absence of bones facilitates the latter operation, on which account we do not procure calves' and beeves' heads when the plucks are to be had. If not convenient to use a mincing-machine, then take for a small quantity of meat an ordinary chopping-knife and wooden bowl, or for larger operations a box, such as is used in mixing cut feed for horses, and a spade with a good steel blade ground to a keen edge. After chopping add to the meat the liquor in which it was boiled, thickened with meal and seasoned with cayenne and salt, and feed warm. If it is too much trouble to provide your fowls in Winter an equivalent for insect forage, then give only grain; but expect to procure your eggs of somebody else who makes an artificial Summer for his poultry as to diet, and, as far as possible, temperature also.—*Hearth and Home.*

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.—It seems that all is not harmonious with our cousin Russia. Prince Gortschakoff has written a letter to Minister Curtin relative to the treatment of Minister Catacazy by the United States Government. The document has made a decided sensation, inasmuch as it is supposed to have the sanction of the Czar, and foreshadows that Mr. Catacazy is to be sustained by his own Government. The letter is regarded by high officers as a direct and open insult to the President and Secretary of State, and is likely to lead to serious results. A letter says the country need not be surprised if Mr. Curtin, our Minister to Russia, is immediately ordered to demand his passport, and the Russian Charge d'Affaires here supplied with his in order that he may take his departure from the United States. This would break off all diplomatic intercourse with Russia, but such a step is said to have been under contemplation already by our authorities.—*N. Y. Paper.*

INFLUENCE OF A CHILD.—A gentleman lecturing in the neighborhood of London, said: "Everybody has influence, even that child," pointing to a little girl in her father's arms. "That's true," cried the man. At the close he said to the lecturer, "I beg your pardon, sir, but I could not help speaking. I was a drunkard; but as I did not like to go to the public house alone, I used to carry this child. As I approached the public house one night, hearing a great noise inside, she said: "'Don't go, father!'" "'Hold your tongue, child!'" "'Please father, don't go!'" "'Hold your tongue!'" I said. "Presently a big tear fell on my cheek. I could not go a step further, sir. I turned round and went home, and have never been in a public house since—thank God for it! I am now a happy man, sir, and this little girl has done it all; and when you said that even she had influence, I could not help saying, 'That's true, sir! All have influence."

KILLED BY A LION.—The Bolton correspondent of the London *Daily Eagle*, telegraphs under date of Jan. 3: "Last night Massarti, the lion-tamer at Mander's Menagerie, now exhibiting in this town, was torn to pieces by the lions with whom he was performing. He struck one of the lions on the nose, slipped on his feet and armless side, and one of the lions immediately seized him by the scalp, and tore it almost off. The other lion then sprang upon him, and tore off the flesh completely from the lower part of his back and thighs, and inflicted serious injuries upon his chest, breaking also his right and only arm. The excitement in the show was so intense that the slides dividing the cage could not be got in. One of the lions then dragged their victim from the separate compartment back to the infuriated group, who again set upon him. The partitions were at last got up. The mangled body of the lion-tamer was then recovered and taken to the infirmary, where, however, he died in ten minutes.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—A lady of Rochester, New York, had some pictures taken at the gallery of Mr. Fox, and then failed, as he avers, to pay for them. The irate photographer consequently displayed one of the pictures in front of his place, with a placard six inches square attached to it, whereon was described this agreeable legend: "One half-dozen photographs ordered by this very stylish young lady, and payment respectfully asked and insultingly refused." Miss Binnard, the lady, has now sued for libel the wayward Fox, and demands five thousand dollars by way of compensation.

A BEAUTIFUL young lady named Isabella Titus, on a visit to New York from Pepperill, Mass., committed suicide. She was found in her apartments lying on her side, grasping in her hand a small pistol. Blood was flowing from a wound in her forehead. No other cause is assigned for the act than temporary insanity produced by physical suffering.

Items of Interest.

THE Maryland Legislature elected the Hon. George R. Dennis as United States Senator.

A TELEGRAM from Bombay reports the loss of a vessel off Surat with 25 natives on board, all of whom were drowned.

DISPATCHES from Batavia report heavy floods in the Island of Java, which have done considerable damage to the crops.

THE Germans have imprisoned a principal of a French Academy because of the hostile manifestations of the students.

THE London *Lancet* thinks that during the coming Spring, or early in the Summer, cholera will reappear in Western Europe.

SEVEN boys attempted to cross the Acushnet River, at New Bedford, and four of them broke through the ice and were drowned.

VINCENT COLYER has resigned his position as Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, though he is still a member of the Board.

ALDERMAN Glade, one of the Chicago aldermen charged with receiving bribes, was convicted. His counsel will appeal to the Supreme Court.

ESPARTERO has accondered his refusal of the title of Prince of Vergara, and has signified his acceptance of the honor offered him by the King.

SEVERAL large coal piles in Chicago have never been extinguished since the great fire, and still smoulder during the day and blaze forth at night.

THE great firms throughout England are one by one yielding to the demands of the workmen for a reduction in the hours of labors to 54 per week.

THE American Atlantic Cable Company will probably begin at an early day to lay a cable from the extremity of Long Island to a point on the English or Dutch coast.

THE Stock-growers Association of Colorado have reports showing that very few sheep or cattle were lost this Winter, although it has been the severest known in the Territory.

THE attempt to break the will of William Hussey, in Saco, Me., involving about $30,000, has resulted in the disagreement of the jury, one juror only sustaining the will.

ACCORDING to an authority, 7,000 voices that had been raised in petition to the New York Legislature taxing dogs, were afterward made to do duty as a petition to President Tyler for a bankrupt law.

THE receipts of grain at the five large ports on the lakes for 1871 were over 140,000,000 bushels. Of this amount, Buffalo took 67,000,000 bushels, while large quantities passed direct through the city.

IN the funeral procession of Wong-Hang-Soon, a wealthy Chinaman of San Francisco, there were five express wagons full of roasted pigs and chickens, to be deposited with the corpse in the sepulcher.

THE *Vienna Press* publishes the following from Odessa. "A terrible catastrophe has taken place in the Caspian Sea, the Russian screw steamer *Kama* having foundered, with all her passengers. She had on board twenty-eight large cannon and war materials to the value of 1,000,000 roubles."

One-Legged Miseries.

An ex-army officer, who lost a leg during the war, has been so impressed with the peculiarities of his situation and the novel adventures and incidents growing out of that situation that he has written a book on the subject, entitled "John Smith's Funny adventures on a Crutch." The author complains good-naturedly, that he is looked upon as public property, and almost bored to death by the many inquisitive strangers he meets in his travels.

"I can never," said he, "obtain a moment's rest in any public place. I no sooner take a seat in a car, restaurant or lecture-room than some one near me, whom I have never seen before, introduces himself with the stereoptyped remark, 'I see you've met with a misfortune,' and on my assenting proceeds to ask the following questions:

"'Did you lose your limb in battle? What battle? Did a cannon-ball take it off? A rifle-ball, eh? Did it knock it clean off? Did it sever an artery? Did it hit the bone? Did it break it? Did you afterwards find the ball? Was it crushed out of shape? Did you fall when hit? Did you walk off the field? Who carried you off? Did you feel much pain? How long after you were wounded till it was amputated? Who performed the operation? Did you take chloroform? Did it put you to sleep? And didn't you feel the operation? Not even the sawing of the bone? Could not your limb have been saved? Was it taken off right where the wound was? Can you wear an artificial leg? Would the Government furnish it if you could? Do you draw a pension? How much? How old are you? What is your name? What did you do before the war? Don't you often wish you hadn't lost your leg? How does a person feel with a leg off? Does it ache when the weather changes? Would you rather lose a leg than an arm? I have heard persons say that an amputated limb still feels as if it were on; is that so? How do you account for that?'

"All these questions, dear public, I have answered thousands of times, and may have to answer thousands of times yet if my miserable existence is lengthened out for many years. Imagine how it must torment me. The same old questions, to me long since devoid of interest, I must meekly answer over and over again, day by day, hour by hour.

A California Wild Man.

One of the "wild men of the woods," of whose extraordinary exploits we have heard so many different versions, was recently killed in Livermore Valley, California, when in the act of leveling a Henry rifle at the head of a ranchman named Mullen. The wild man had been in the habit of making unexpected visits to the base of Monte Diablo, as it was supposed, for the purpose of taking the life of Mullen, for whom he had conceived a deadly hatred. In a moment of passion he had betrayed his intention to a negro who was in the employ of Mullen. The matter was then brought to the notice of the County Sheriff, but he did not look upon the case as of much importance, Mullen, however, succeeded in procuring a pair of handcuffs and a warrant of arrest. While on his way home he met the maniac, and shot him through the heart in self-defence. When the rags upon the body were searched, evidence was found which went to prove that the wretched creature had once borne the name of Peavy, and that he had been a resident of New England. To judge from the length of his hair and beard, which grew in straggled masses to his waist, he must have been in a wild state for many years. The Californian rural journalists will be the principal sufferers by his death, the vagaries of the poor fellow having furnished them for a long time with a basis for the major portion of their most astounding sensations.

A PARLOR GAME.—It is called the Game of degrees, and is a little puzzling at first, and requires rapid thinking; but, like the writing of double acrostics, when the mind once gets waked up to it the practice grows easy, and you invent so many things that you can hardly stop. It is played all up and down the room; every one goes to work at once and gives out his puzzle like a conundrum. The idea is to find a word which by some trick of pronunciation or spelling can be extended into another word, or perhaps two, which represent the three degrees of comparison—positive, comparative and superlative. Thus somebody says, "My positive is an evil habit, my comparative is better;" every one guesses, and the words turn out to be bet—better. Or, "My positive is always on top, my comparative is always fast, and my superlative is always successful—which on explanation turns out to be Dec(k)—Dexter—Dexterous.

THE annual import and consumption of foreign products in the United States now ranges from $450,000,000 to $550,000,000 in value, upon which import a tax is imposed yielding over $200,000,000 of customs revenue to the government.

Newspapers, Advertising and Business Thrift.

The Danbury *News*, in explanation of the suspension of its daily edition, says:

Danbury is not to-day in a condition, financially, to warrant our merchants advertising as they want to. Trade has been very much depressed in the past two months, and money has been very scarce.

This suggests a few remarks which properly fit into any series of considerations bearing upon the prosperity of business places. There are seasons of course (and prehaps Danbury is enjoying one of them) when merchants would, for the time being, make more money by shutting up shop entirely. But till they get ready to resort to this simple expedient of economy they are not ready to stop advertising. The question whether advertising pays in individual cases may be considered as settled. Men do not always make money by advertising, nor do they always make money by going into business. But we have never yet found a man who reasoned that going into business did not pay, even though nine out of ten men fail at one time or another. Advertising will not make a business remumerative, if other requisities are lacking, but to a properly conducted business it is as valuable an adjunct as an attractive sign, a good location, courteous clerks and honest dealing.

But there are some views of this matter which merchants to often do not consider, and of these we desire to speak. A little story will illustrate one of them. A certain merchant in this town who has often said he thought advertising did not pay, undertook the sale of a new style of goods. A neighbor of his inquired of him how he got along with it, and he said with considerable disgust that he had not been able to do anything; could not induce anybody to touch it. Shortly afterwards this neighbor took a lot of the same style of goods, advertised their merits liberally according to his custom, and soon started a brisk sale. Meeting his friend who never advertised, a few days after, he inquired how the goods went then. "Oh, first-rate," was the reply, "we sell hardly anything else." And yet we presume that to this day it has not occurred to his mind how much it paid him to have his neighbor advertise.

The principle suggested by this little true story has a broader application, and it was of this that the remark of the Danbury *News* more specially inspired us to speak. We take for granted that no New England community needs to be told of the value to it of a good newspaper. It is of advantage in the same way that good schools, roads, parks, churches, libraries and other good things are of advantage—all these going to make the place attractive and valuable both to its residents and to the surrounding country. And to be valuable it is not necessary that a newspaper should suit everybody, or be confessedly the best of its class, though it may be expected of every newspaper that it will be as good as it can afford to be. If it commands readers, if it reflects the energy and prosperity of its town, if it keeps up with the times—it matters very little whether its political or other opinions are generally agreed to. We mean, of course, as far as its value to the growth and business of the town is concerned. Were circumstances such that the newspapers of this city could not live here, but could live in Willimantic and should remove there, it would be safe to bet that in five years Norwich would only be spoken of after Willimantic. We say this to briefly illustrate our meaning, and think nobody will dispute it. But it is well known that newspapers are supported mainly by advertising—the papers costing the publisher double the sum he receives for them, or more. If, then, a newspapers is more valuable to a town, and is to be supported by advertising, is it not plain that it would be good policy for every merchant to do his fair share in this direction as a matter of public spirit?

Public spirit, however, is not the ground upon which a live newspaper bases its appeal for support. No more is party service. To be sure a political party will do well to see that its journals are handsomely supported, but a newspaper that is kept alive solely for partisan uses, and depends upon party funds for its breath, cannot be of great advantage to the public at large, for it is sure, sooner or later, to have the grip of some clique or faction about its throat. Yet as newspapers are not published simply for the amusement, as they come fairly within the list of commercial ventures, they make their appeal to the pockets of merchants on the mercenary argument also. We have already illustrated how one merchant advertising helped another's business. It is true as a rule, that all advertising helps the general business of a town, and thus adds an indirect value to the direct advantage of advertisements. It is also true that the more universally the merchants of any town or city advertise, the greater is this indirect benefit to the business of the town. This consideration of itself ought to be sufficient (and would be if thoroughly weighed,) to induce all merchants to advertise, even if they could not trace out the direct effects of their doing so.

There are two prominent reasons why universal advertising so greatly helps business. The newspaper is in fact, a picture of the business of a town. It goes day by day into hundreds of families and stores, in company with newspapers from other places. If now, the columns of the papers from one city are thronged with advertisements great and small, of all sorts of business, wholesale and retail, while those of another represent comparatively few advertisers, and do not have a line perhaps concerning some branches of business, it is evident what sort of impression must be produced upon the mind of the constant noticer of this difference. When he has any amount of goods, he instintively starts for the place whose business is evidently so varied and extensive. And, in the second place, purchasers have come to have a suspicion that where there is little advertising there is little competition and high prices prevail. Singularly enough also, as a rule, it is the merchants who advertise least who complain most that people go to other towns to trade. The principles we have stated are so correct that the advertising columns of newspapers have become an unfailing index of the advantages of their towns as trading centres. And it must not be supposed that this universal advertising is the result of growth of business; on the contrary, it is the cause (all other modes of business effort being equal) and the attendant of it.

Thus much is suggested by the remark of our Danbury contemporary. If anything of it happens to be applicable to this city, now is a good time to reflect upon it; for just now Norwich has pressing need to call into play all sound principles of business policy to protect her future.—*Norwich, (Conn.,) Bulletin.*

AN UNEXPECTED STROKE OF DENTISTRY.—A gentleman visited a dentist recently, for the purpose of whiling away a half hour or so, and while there, a lady came in with a little girl, wanting a tooth or two drawn for the latter. The child cried when placed in the chair, and declared she would not have her teeth attended to unless the strange gentleman would have a tooth drawn first, and to please the little patient he took her place, with a wink at the doctor. The latter took two or three instruments, while the gentleman reclined in the chair, smilingly gazing at the ceiling for the assurance of the watching child, and after softly poking at two or three teeth, to the horror of the obliging gentleman, he commenced boring into his jaw where a tooth had once been extracted, and before he could offer a protest, a tremendous wrench brought out a large root, which the doctor held up to the child with a diabolical grin on his face. The gentleman rolled off the chair, and with an expression of unutterable pain in his drawn countenance, gazed moment reproachfully at his friend, and left the office. The little one did not seem to be greatly encouraged by the exhibition.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

At the recent strike of the telegraph clerks in England, ten ladies employed in an office also struck, and what is more, they refused to go in again unless their male companions were also reinstated.

The Fishing Business.

A delegation of Massachusetts Fishermen, visited Washington and had an interview with the Government. One of the speakers, Mr. Phinney took the Barnstable District as a fair illustration for the points he desired to impress upon the committee. Before the late war there were only four districts in the United States which exceeded Barnstable in the extent of tonnage. These were New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans. The district has a population of 32,800 and at present an enrolled and registered tonnage of 48,-800 tons. It has 548 vessels engaged in the coasting and fishing trade, 335 of which are engaged in the fisheries alone. Tonnage is valued at $1,700,000, and the product of the fisheries last year is given at a valuation of $1,271,208. During and before the war there were ten shipyards in the districts, at which were manufactured vessels of from fifty to one thousand tons, and which employed more than two thousand laborers. Now all these yards are closed. Since the repeal of the fishing capacity in 1865 the business and tonnage have largely diminished, and since the same time the cod, mackerel, and whale fisheries have depreciated more than 50 per cent. Mr. Phinney contended that under the provisions of the treaty of Washington it would be impossible for the New England fishermen to compete successfully with the fishermen of the provinces, and nothing but ruin stares those he represents in the face. He showed while it costs about sixty dollars a ton to build a vessel in the United States, it cost only about thirty dollars a ton to build one in the provinces. This, with the difference of living, the cost to outfit, &c., made it impossible for American fishermen to contend with Canadian fishermen unless equal protection is extended to our own citizens. Unless relief is afforded in some form Mr. Phinney said that the fishermen of the Atlantic coast would have to leave their homes and take their vessels and engage in fishing in the provinces. This, he said, had already been done to some extent. But while presenting the above facts and arguing for protection, the delegation disclaimed any intention of antagonizing the administration, or of disturbing or opposing the treaty. They said all they wanted was to present a full statement of their grievances to the committee, in the hope that they would get some indemnification in the way of relief. The other arguments made were in support of what Mr. Phinney had said, and in accordance with his statements and propositions.

Madly in Love with Alexis.

The Omaha *Bee*, has the following singular story: Among the passengers on the regular train from St. Louis was a well-dressed and well-appearing lady, who made inquiries as to the whereabouts of the Grand Duke. On learning, she expressed a good deal of regret at not having arrived sooner, and so conducted herself as to cause inquiry. It was learned that she belongs in a small town near St. Louis, and is a maiden lady of some twenty-six Summers, who has conceived the singular infatuation that she is the destined wife of the Grand Duke Alexis. She attempted to take passage on the ducal train when it left St. Louis, but was prevented. She finally secured a ticket on the regular train, and arrived here only a few hours behind the one on which Alexis rode. She expressed a determination of going with him on his buffalo hunt, but failed in securing a seat in the Pullman cars. She belongs to a good family, and has plenty of means to carry out her whim of following his highness over the country, but so far her devotion has met with no reward, Alexis not deigning to bestow upon her a single glance. She is not discouraged however, but seems confident in the ultimate result of her mission, and, as it is leap-year, she does not have that modesty in pursuit of her object that is usual with maidens of an uncertain age. She first met the Duke at his reception in St. Louis, and to use a common phrase, she has been "struck" after him ever since. She says she will only desist when he shall make her the Grand Duchess. She remained at the Ninth street depot all the time Alexis was up-town, patiently waiting for his return. There is little doubt but she is a monomaniac upon this subject, and should be taken care of. The railroad authorities will do their best to return her to St. Louis by the next train.

INSECURITY OF SUSPENSION BRIDGES.—An examination of the cables of the suspension bridge, which recently gave way at Pittsburg (says the *Manufacturer and Builder*) revealed a state of things which cannot fail to excite alarm in regard to the safety of other bridges supported by wires. The cables were originally composed of twenty strands of wires. In the one which broke only eleven wires remained at the point of fracture, the others having corroded away, and some of these had been reduced to the size of a knitting-needle. This bridge, which had stood fifteen years, was known to be unsafe, and was closed to public travel more than a month ago. But no one suspected that the wires composing the cable were so eaten away by corrosion as the examination showed them to be; and the question naturally arises whether the same destroying process may not be in progress in any other wire cables, as yet unsuspected of weakness.

HOW SALT LAKE CITY IS IRRIGATED.—The city of Salt Lake, which has a population of about fifteen thousand, is so laid out that the streets, at right angles with each other, coincide with the cardinal points of the compass; and of the one hundred and eighty blocks thus formed, each one contains a plot of ten acres, while this square is again subdivided by lines crossing at the centre, into four corner building-lots, or two and a quarter acres each. The streets are broad and without pavement. Between the carriage-way and the sidewalk is a shallow ditch filled with running water, which surrounds every block in the city, and serves to irrigate the gardens and lawns which are the charm of the town. This water is brought from the mountains and distributed at the highest point of the city during the season, and when winter approaches it is turned in another direction, to prevent the inconvenience of its freezing in the street.

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VERY LIKE.—Somebody tells us that sailors are never so much at sea as when they are on shore. In this they are somewhat like hen-pecked husbands, who are never so much at home as when they are abroad.

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The Fishing Business.

A delegation of Massachusetts Fishermen, visited Washington and had an interview with the Government. One of the speakers, Mr. Phinney took the Barnstable District as a fair illustration for the points he desired to impress upon the committee. Before the late war there were only four districts in the United States which exceeded Barnstable in the extent of tonnage. These were New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans. The district has a population of 32,800 and at present an enrolled and registered tonnage of 48,-800 tons. It has 548 vessels engaged in the coasting and fishing trade, 335 of which are engaged in the fisheries alone. Tonnage is valued at $1,700,000, and the product of the fisheries last year is given at a valuation of $1,271,208. During and before the war there were ten shipyards in the districts, at which were manufactured vessels of from fifty to one thousand tons, and which employed more than two thousand laborers. Now all these yards are closed. Since the repeal of the fishing capacity in 1865 the business and tonnage have largely diminished, and since the same time the cod, mackerel, and whale fisheries have depreciated more than 50 per cent. Mr. Phinney contended that under the provisions of the treaty of Washington it would be impossible for the New England fishermen to compete successfully with the fishermen of the provinces, and nothing but ruin stares those he represents in the face. He showed while it costs about sixty dollars a ton to build a vessel in the United States, it cost only about thirty dollars a ton to build one in the provinces. This, with the difference of living, the cost to outfit, &c., made it impossible for American fishermen to contend with Canadian fishermen unless equal protection is extended to our own citizens. Unless relief is afforded in some form Mr. Phinney said that the fishermen of the Atlantic coast would have to leave their homes and take their vessels and engage in fishing in the provinces. This, he said, had already been done to some extent. But while presenting the above facts and arguing for protection, the delegation disclaimed any intention of antagonizing the administration, or of disturbing or opposing the treaty. They said all they wanted was to present a full statement of their grievances to the committee, in the hope that they would get some indemnification in the way of relief. The other arguments made were in support of what Mr. Phinney had said, and in accordance with his statements and propositions.

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A Human Monster.

A remarkable criminal has been arrested in France, the details of whose many crimes we glean from our foreign files. Joseph Lemettre was but eighteen years old when, in 1864, he was in service at the farm-house of Seiles, and had won confidence by his quiet conduct and regular habits, and since that date he is now believed to have perpetrated at least twenty-seven crimes, many of them of the deepest dye. In the Autumn of 1864 some stacks of beans, a house and shed, and, again, some farm-buildings, were on three distinct occasions burned down. No motive is assigned in these instances, but the accident of Lemettre having been seen near the spot, and afterwards denying it, threw on him grave suspicion, from which, however, he was protected by his general good character. Early in the next year the farm-house of the man who had suspected him was broken into, and an attempt was made to set it on fire. Lemettre's master then died, and the history passes over an interval of two years. Lemettre, however, seems to have remained in the service of his late master's widow, and when, in 1867, she was married to a connection of his own, and went to reside at a neighboring hamlet, he accompanied them. At the end of that year the course of outrages recommenced, not to be again interrupted until Lemettre's apprehension. In September his fellow-servant was robbed of 620 francs. Shots were fired at his employers, and a box of powder was placed against the walls of their house. Lemettre now admits that he committed these outrages in order to frighten his master and mistress back to their old farm. The next year, 1868, was marked by a murderous assault on a brewer's carman as he was returning from Andreselles with some money for his employer. In the same year a widow, who lived alone at a farm-house in Andreselles, and who had just received a sum of 1,200f., was aroused at night by a man demanding her money or her life; she was brutally stabbed, and her house partially robbed. Once more, in the same year, the house of the priest was entered during midnight mass and robbed of plate and money. The year 1869 opened with two robberies of money from the same fellow-servant who had been robbed in 1867. Lemettre, about this time, took a house in Andreselles. In the course of the Summer a young man was found murdered and robbed, on the evening after the fair, with his head close to the stable door of Lemettre's house. Suspicion fell upon the owner of a wine shop, who, however, was soon exonerated by being himself found murdered, with the same marks of brutality. The house had been robbed and attempts made to fire it. A fifth crime in this year was a burglary at a neighboring farmhouse. The year 1870 opened with the murder of a man who had denounced the existence of robbers in the neighborhood, and another burglary was committed. Lemettre was then absent from home for six months, serving in the Garde Mobile, and during his absence the crimes ceased. Immediately on his return, in April, 1871, three successive burglaries renewed the alarm of the neighborhood, and Lemettre began to be watched. He himself, however, felt sufficiently secure to get married, and to celebrate the occasion with a profuseness which aggravated the peasants' suspicion. At length he was observed creeping into a cure's house, and was captured in the act of robbery. His house being then searched, articles stolen in previous robberies were found in his possession, and he confessed to one of the worst of the murders.

Salt-Works on the Mediterranean.

A few words as to the salt-works on the shores of the Mediterranean may not be uninteresting. The water from the sea is brought during the Summer months into large basins, where it clears and concentrates its quality by evaporation, until the time arrives when it is *saturated* —that is, when it contains the largest quantity of salt that the water can keep in a state of dissolution. There is a curious phenomenon connected with this period; the surface of the water acquires a red tint, and exhales the odor of violets, which is thus accounted for. Many small organic beings, such as the little crustaceous branchiopodes and a globular microscopic vegetable, both of a red color, for the crustacean feeds on the latter, and, its body being transparent, the color of the food it swallows is visible, live in the salt wafer. As the evaporation proceeds, the density of the water in which they move increases, and the time comes when it is so considerable that they can no longer live in it, but rise to the surface like a thin tissue spread over the liquid, and form a rosy and perfumed bed. Then the workmen say: "The basin will now yield its salt." Many other matters are deposited besides salt, such as salt of magnesia, chalk, sodium, iron. When the early attempts were made, the existence of iodine and bromine were altogether unknown articles in chemistry; they have both played an important part in the progress of photography.

There was one drawback to the success of these salt-works which has been removed during the past few years, the evaporation being due to the season of the year, a warm or a cold Summer made the greatest difference, and long periods of rest often hindered the workmen. It is well known that heat is but a modification of force; and, wherever a machine can be worked, there is a source of heat, and, by means of applicances not difficult to modern mechanics, it can be transformed into a source of cold. When the question arose how the salt-pits could be regulated in these respects, it was known that powerful steam-engines of more than a hundred horse-power were used in India for the making of ice. In the London Exhibition of 1862, an economical and elegant machine of this kind was exhibited; this on a larger scale, was immediately employed and the temperature can now be lowered at the right moment for the production of sulphate of soda.—*Chamber's Journal.*

Benjamin Franklin.

Horace Greeley at the dedication of the Franklin statue in New York, said: If I were required to say for which of Franklin's achievements he deserved most and best of mankind, I should award the palm to his autobiography—so frank, so sunny, so irradiated by a brave, blithe, hearty, humanity. For if our fathers had not—largely by the aid of his counsel, his labors, his sacrifices—achieved their independence at the first effort, they would have tried it again and again until they did achieve it; if he had not made his immortal discovery of the identity of electricity with the lightning, that truth would nevertheless have at length been demonstrated; but if he had not so modestly and sweetly told us how to wrestle with poverty and compel opportunity, I do not know who beside would or could have done it so well. There is not to-day, there will not be in this nor in the next century, a friendless, humble orphan, working hard for naked daily bread, and glad to improve his leisure hours in the corner of a garret, whom that biography will not cheer and strengthen to fight the battle of life buoyantly and manfully. I wish some humane tract society would present a copy of it to every poor lad in the United States. But I must not detain you. Let me sum up the character of Franklin in the fewest words that will serve me. I love and revere him as a journeyman printer who was frugal and didn't drink; a *parvenu* who rose from want to competence, from obscurity to fame without losing his head; a statesman who did not crucify mankind with long-winded documents or speeches; a diplomatist who did not intrigue; a philosopher who never loved and an officeholder who didn't steal. So regarding him, I respond to your sentiment with "Honor to the memory of Franklin."

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.—According to the New York *World*, it is understood that the National Democratic Executive Committee will not meet in Washington this Winter, but will postpone their session till after the Grant Convention at Philadelphia, when there will be ample time for all the elements of opposition to unite against the continuance of the present administration, and to call a national convention to nominate a Presidential opposition ticket. This view meets the approval of leading Democrats in Congress.

The Apportionment Bill.

AN ACT for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States of the United States, according to the ninth census.

That on and after the third day of March, 1873, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 243 members, to be apportioned among the several States in accordance with the provisions of this act; that is to say: To the State of Maine, 4; New Hampshire, 2; Vermont, 2; Massachusetts, 11; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 3; New York, 28; New Jersey, 6; Pennsylvania, 22; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 5; Virginia, 8; North Carolina, 7; South Carolina, 4; Georgia, 8; Alabama, 6; Mississippi, 5; Louisiana, 5; Ohio, 17; Kentucky, 8; Tennessee, 8; Indiana, 11; Illinois, 16; Missouri, 11; Arkansas, 3; Michigan, 7; Florida, 1; Texas, 5; Iowa, 8; Wisconsin, 7; California, 4; Minnesota, 3; Oregon, 1; Kansas, 2; West Virginia, 3; Nevada, 1; Nebraska, 1. Provided that if after such apportionment shall have been made any new State shall be admitted into the Union, the Representative or Representatives, of such new State shall be added to the number of 243 herein limited.

SEC. 2. That in each State entitled under this law to more than one Representative, the number to which said States may be entitled in the Forty-third and each subsequent Congress, shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants, and equal in number to the number of Representatives to which said States may